P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,635—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partit	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	...	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,331	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,010	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months.....	" 1,090	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese.....	3,506	...22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 3, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,223	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN.....	4,249	Schmitz.....	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN AICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS.....	1,746	Carstens	9th June.
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	13th June.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co. as Chemists are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all ÆRATED WATERS which leave their Factory.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conduoting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes'
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
RUSK ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1899.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.
SAILING ON OR ABOUT 14TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED on APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries an experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 31st May 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Punder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarff.	10th June

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.
Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIAN ERA SERIES.

The series is designed to form a record of the great movements and developments of the age in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science, and art, and of the life-work of its typical and influential men.

General Editor :—J. HOLLAND ROSE, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Each Volume, Re. 1-14.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY. By J. Holland Rose, M.A.
THE GROWTH AND ADMINISTRATION OF the BRITISH COLONIES, 1837-1897. By the Rev. W. P. Greswell, M. A.
THE FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS. By G. Armitage-Smith, M.A., Principal of the Birkbeck Institution.
ENGLISH NATIONAL EDUCATION. By H. Holman, M.A., formerly Professor of Education, University College, Aberystwyth.
CHARLES KINGSLEY. By the Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely.
THE GROWTH OF LONDON, 1837-1897. By G. Laurence Gomme.
RECENT ADVANCES IN ASTRONOMY. By A. H. Fison, D. Sc. (London.)
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A. (Edinburgh.)

FORTHCOMING VOLUME.

INDIAN LIFE AND THOUGHT SINCE THE MUTINY. By R. P. Karkaria. B.A., Principal, New Collegiate Institution, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE" from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 5th June, 1899.

CHAMPAGNE AGENCY.

A REIMS house doing a fair BUSINESS in India Requires good Agent with connections.
WRITE with REFERENCES to
ZAR 12.
POSTE RESTANTE, REIMS, FRANCE.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded upcountry with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with
the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.
As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.
Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BICYCLES, CINEMATOGRAPHS, PHONOGRAPHS, MAGIC LANTERNS, ELECTRIC AND GAS APPARATUS, ETC.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 57 of 1899, Percy F. Fischer vs. Thorwald Pellerson, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th June, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., consisting of bicycles, magic lantern slides, phonographs, cinematographs, accessories and films, cycle steel rims, wheels, bells, horns, pumps, saddles lamps, wicks, carriers, tubes of rubber solution, tins and boxes of repair outfit, spanners, treasure clips, cork handles, leather straps, candles, paddles, advertising blocks, foot rest, electric apparatus, induction coils, solution, gas burners, acetyline gas apparatus, etc., etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

USEFUL PRESENTS for BIRTHDAY and WEDDING, to suit every Age, all Latest Novelties in Nickel and Plateware, at cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

SUPERB ORANGE PEKOE DUST.—A fresh Consignment of the Bombay Tea Association's Fragrant Tea, at 11 Ans. per lbs. Tins. For 7 lbs. at 10 Ans.; For 15 lbs. at 9 Ans.; For 25 lbs. at 8 Ans.; Loose in bulk one annas less on every lbs.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Frosted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PECLORODYNE.—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN GENERAL FOREMAN in large Engineering Works in Bombay, must be a thoroughly energetic man. State age, Experience and Salary to "No. 55," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese Tamil, Malayalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO LET, "BUND COTTAGE," a comfortable Bungalow at Poona. Apply to MORGAN and BALKRISHNA.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. G. Giro's Bona-Fide Sale of Furniture, by Roberts. Piano, Rich Glass and Crockery ware, Plants, etc., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, to be sold TO-MORROW.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° cold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ilose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. N. B. DANTRA & Co. have OPENED a BRANCH of their Business at CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA (opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co.), where their well known TEA and COFFEE could be had at their Usual Rates. They respectfully solicit patronage from the residents of Byculla.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret inquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected. Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee, in case of breakage a new one is replaced free. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3, Rs. 5—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jores.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. Is now only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

P & O
FERGUSONS
P & O
WHISKY.
P & O
B. SMYTH & Co., LD.
P & O
OF ALL DEALERS.
P & O
Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
P & O
EVERY WHERE.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Shoe per month	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 21 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, the UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.
OWING TO THE DEMAND
FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SPECIAL arrangements have been made to issue it to the Public at 4-30 in the evening.

The SUBSCRIBERS can obtain copies GRATIS at the Printing Press, Armenian Lane, by sending peons with a Coupon, which may be obtained on application at the Office in Esplanade Road.

The EVENING EDITION contains Reuter's Telegrams, and telegrams of important events from our Correspondents in all parts of India.

It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping, Exports and Imports.

A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

FOUR PAGES.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS can be supplied with copies of the Evening Edition, with all the latest telegrams and latest news, by post to the Hill stations and other parts of the mofussil, and to suburban Bombay on payment of Re. 1-8 per mensem.

SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady, THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in assistance with the Project Gutenberg on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turupin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All these newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 10-18m., 9-50s. Low water, 8-14m., 4-10s. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a match, this evening, at 5-45. Navy vs. Army. Scratch chukkas after the match.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game on the Cooperage ground, this evening. Members are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 a.m., to-day.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 2,907, among whom were 2,104 Hindus, 721 Musalmans, and 22 Christians.

DEWAN BAHADUR SHRINIVASARAO AYENGAR, the Baroda Minister, arrives here, this morning, from Umrat, and leaves for Madras, halting at Lanowli, by the Poona passenger train.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March .....Unter dem Siegesbamer ..Von Blon.
Overture .....The Barber of Seville .....Rossini.
Gd. Selection ....La Figlia del Regimento...Donizetti.
Valse .....Avant Le Bal.....Coote.
Selection .....The Geisha .....Sidney Jones.
Polka .....Off we Go .....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The first dinner in connection with this club was held on Sunday, at Andheri, Mr. Rustomji Munshi presiding. The customary toasts having been duly honoured, Dr. Sorabji Nariman, M. D., in proposing the health and prosperity of the Parsee community, dwelt at some length on the advantages of cycling as a health-giving exercise. He remarked that the three things which had made their ancestors famous, were their love of truth, their excellence in riding, and their skill in archery. As a manly exercise he considered horse-riding to be the best, but as it was an expensive one for the Parsees, he recommended them to go in for cycling.

ROBBED BY HIS FORMER SERVANT.—Dhondu Ramchandra, a dealer in piece-goods, having his place of business at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, has reported to the police that, on Saturday morning, he left his shop in charge of his servant and went home. Shortly after, a man, named Shivram Keshow, who was formerly in the employ of the complainant, came to the shop and sat down there. Shivram then sent the complainant's servant to bring some *pans*. The latter did so, and Shivram, after eating pan-sopari left the shop. The same evening complainant discovered that a canvas bag containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 420, was missing from a wooden box, near which the man Shivram had been sitting. The key of the box was kept in an open box close by. The police are searching for the man Shivram, who is said to have left Bombay.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of May last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 1,375, among whom the number of new admissions was 413, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	86	94	149	329
Musalmans	17	11	48	76
Parsis	1	...	6	7
Other castes.....	...	...	1	1
Total.....	104	105	204	413

The average daily attendance was 44·0.

NOTES FROM DUMAS.—A local correspondent writes:—Now that the plague in Bombay is on the wane, visitors are anxious to return and have begun packing up.—There is to be a "sthapna" ceremony in a Shravuk temple, built by Mr. Dhurumchand Zaveri. Shravuks numbering five hundred or upwards are to come here to take part in this interesting ceremony.—Visitors to this sanitaria have to suffer a lot of inconvenience owing to want of carriages to take them to Surat. The weather here is nice and charming, and the cool breezes from the sea are very refreshing. This is a very suitable sanitarium for those who are inhabitants of Gujerat, especially Surat. There are two sanitariums here—one for the Hindus, built by the late Mr. Rajaram Govindram, J. P., and the other for the Parsees, built at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees by the late Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rahimtulla Waya, a gowlee, aged thirty years. The deceased resided with his wife at Nishanpada, where he also kept his milk shop. Since some years past he had been subject to asthma and had taken to opium. For the last six months Rahimtulla had been suffering from diarrhœa and his legs had become swollen. He was tired of life and sought relief in death. About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, deceased returned home from his shop and after partaking of his meal went to bed as usual. The following morning he was found unconscious and breathing very heavily. He was removed to hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again and died in the evening. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that deceased had purchased from him two tolas of opium on the previous day. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Clerk Road on view of the body of Vassoo Gunpat, a Hindu lad, aged five years. The deceased resided with his parents at Clerk Road. On Wednesday afternoon the lad was playing on the footpath in front or the house. A Municipal cutchra cart, driven by one Syid Khairati, was just then passing along the road, proceeding towards the Jacob Circle. Suddenly the deceased left the footpath, and attempted to cross the road in front of the cart. He was knocked down by one of the bullocks and the animal trod on his right foot, while one of the wheels grazed his chest. The driver drove away fast, but was stopped by the police. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after the injuries had been dressed, his parents took him home. On Saturday morning symptoms of tetanus developed and the lad died on the following day. It was stated that the driver did not call out to the deceased, and that he could not stop the cart in time as the bullocks were running. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—Govind Keshow, a dealer in oysters, was, on Sunday afternoon, going by the side of the quarryhole near the Mahim station, on the up-platform side, when he noticed some washed clothes and a copper goblet lying on the bank. Suspecting that someone might have been drowned while washing the clothes, Govind proceeded to the Mahim chowkey and gave information to the police. The latter went to the quarryhole and dragged it, but failed to find anything. One Luximon then dived in and brought out the dead body. The body was subsequently identified to be that of a Mahomedan mendicant woman, who resided in a durgah at Mahim. She was said to be idiotic and subject to epileptic fits, which came every day. She was about forty years of age and was last seen alive in the durgah on the previous evening. She was in the habit of going to the quarryhole to wash clothes, and it was probable that she was accidentally drowned whilst engaged in washing clothes. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of the deceased. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, discussed of the case in which Captain Hewett, Assistant Port Officer, charged Jainuddin Shaikh Ismail, a serang employed in the serang Port Trust, with receiving illegal gratification from one Hamza Abdool Razak and two other persons. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. At the outset the Magistrate remarked that the advocates on both the sides, especially Mr. Velinkar, pleader for the defence, had so lucidly and exhaustively dealt with the evidence in their addresses, that the Court received great assistance in arriving at a correct conclusion in the case. His Worship held that the evidence of the witnesses, who deposed to their paying a gratification to the accused, was of a very unsatisfactory character, and the evidence of independent witnesses disproved the statement that there was any practice to obtain certificates in regard to the regular and proper outfit of boats on the payment of a fee of eight annas. The accused was discharged.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, has ordered the following transfers to be made amongst the European police officers of the force. The transfers will take effect from the 16th instant:—Inspector Manley from the Maidan section to Her Majesty's Dockyard; Inspector Bartley from Dockyard to the English Bazaar section, Fort; Inspector Murray, from English Bazaar section to the Esplanade Police Court section; Constable Brewin from the Fort to Parel; Inspector Patterson from Parel to Dhobie Talao section; Inspector Barker from Dhobie Talao to Kamatipura; Inspector O'Keeffe from Kamatipura to Mazagon section; Inspector Barnett from Mazagon to Market section; Inspector Sloane from Market to Khetwady section; Inspector DeBurgh from Chuckla section to the Mounted Police; Inspector Flanagan from the Mounted Police to Chuckla section; Commandant Sheehy of the Mounted Police to take charge of the Nagpada section; Constable Ansell from Jacob Circle to the Fort; Constable Jones from Bhuleshwar section to Jacob Circle; Constable Jabb, from Dock Police to Bhuleshwar section; and Constable Leorte from Mazagon section to Dongree section. Constable Aldrige, who has been recently taken in the police force, is posted to the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

SUICIDE OF A EURASIAN WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Cama Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Mrs. Gertrude Cumberland, a Eurasian woman, aged twenty-six years. The deceased resided with her husband at Matharpacady, Mazagon. Mr. Robert Ebenezer Cumberland, husband of the deceased, deposed that he was formerly a manager of the British India Steam Navigation Company Marine Service Club, but at present was out of employ. The deceased had been for the last eight years suffering from diabetes. He and his wife both returned to Bombay from Madras in 1895. She had an abscess on her right foot eight days ago. On Monday last he, in company of a friend, named Edwin Victor Hartley, went and purchased two annas worth of opium, which he gave to his wife, who used to take it to ease her pain and to induce sleep. She always complained that the opium did not seem to have any effect on her. On the 2nd instant, witness took deceased to the Cama Hospital, where she was detained. He daily visited her. On Sunday during his visit she informed her husband that she had brought with her opium pills. She pointed to a pillow, under which the husband found the pills. She did not say that she had taken any pills. Deceased never said that she was tired of life nor did she threaten to commit suicide. While at home she used to take opium pills in water. On Sunday he was called to the hospital, where on arrival he found his wife very restless and in great agony. He did not search for the opium pills nor did he think it necessary to inform the hospital authorities that deceased had brought opium with her. Deceased died in his presence at 5-45 p.m. on Sunday. Dr. (Miss) Fereirs, House Surgeon to the Cama Hospital, said that deceased was brought to the hospital on Friday afternoon by her husband. Witness examined the deceased and found an abscess on the heel of her right foot. Deceased was improving. On Sunday she complained of difficulty in breathing and thirst. She was restless. Morphia was injected, and hot coffee was given to her, but she became unconscious and died. No opium was found on her admission into hospital. Stomach pump was used, and the black liquid drawn smelt strongly of opium. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to opium poisoning, which was self-administered. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—It is under contemplation to appoint an English-knowing First Class Special Magistrate for the town of Thana. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector of the Thana District, proceeded on three months' privilege leave on the 20th May last. Mr. Madhav Ganpat Malhar Bakad has been appointed a nominated member of the Moorbad Municipality in the Thana District. At the last general meeting of the District Local Board of Thana, held in the office of the Collector, a few days ago, it was resolved to appoint two senior and two junior overseers from the 1st July next for the Kalyan, Bassein, Thana and Bhewndi divisions, respectively.—The Civil Courts in the Thana district, which were closed on account of the annual vacation, will be opened from to-morrow, the 5th instant.—Srimant Amratrao Krishnajirao, Inamdar of Thana, in company with the members of the School Committee, visited the Marathi school at its annual examination, in the village of Wangni, in Kalyan Taluka, on the 23rd May last. He examined the Kunbi children of the school, and was pleased with the progress they had made in reading and writing, and praised the school-master for his great interest in the boys. After the examination, the Inamdar presented books worth Rs. 25 to the successful boys. The books were especially sent by Rao Bahadur Tukaram Jaoji, J. P., proprietor of the "Nirnayasagar" Press, of Bombay, for the purpose. Mr. Bapu Bhau Shelar Patel presented about 80 coats, caps, and pieces of cloth to the boys and girls of the school and distributed sweetmeats. There were about 300 Kunbis of the surrounding villages present on the occasion.—John Antone, of the village of Vikhroli, who was arrested for stealing rice from a bullock cart, on the Agra main road, near Ghaut Copper, last week, was tried by Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Petit, B. A., Second Class Magistrate of the Thana Taluka, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on Tuesday last.—Shunkar Hari Gowli, who was arrested for using criminal force to a woman, in the Tembi street, a few days ago, was tried by Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, yesterday.—Ellis Senore, Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Irkholi, near Bhandup, who was charged with similar offence, was tried by the Second Class Magistrate of Salsette, on Wednesday last, and discharged for want of evidence.—It is reported that the plague has made its appearance again at Versoa, near Andheri. The inhabitants of the village are leaving their houses in order to save themselves from the ravages of the epidemic.—A rabid dog was found straying in the Mulock Market, on Sunday last. He has bitten four persons near the police lines, where he was immediately killed by a Policeman on duty.—Four births and eleven deaths were registered in Thana during the past week.—The thermometer readings ranged from 93 to 98 degrees in the shade yesterday.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE, CO., LD.

NOT very long ago we reported on the first year's business of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Limited, which was formed in Bombay in the year 1897 with the object of insuring both European and Native lives, and of transacting the fidelity guarantee business. We have now received the second year's account, being for the twelve months ending on 28th February last, and find that the business continues to develop at a satisfactory rate. During the year 492 policies were issued, insuring the sum of Rs. 12,27,300, an average of Rs. 2,494, per policy, and producing in new annual premiums Rs. 39,187-9-0, and a single premium of Rs. 4,093. The new premiums for the year were Rs. 74,329-11-11 as against Rs. 43,725 the first year—and the income from interest and fees, less income-tax, Rs. 2,725-2-10, brought the total income up to Rs 82,554-14-9. The payments to policy-holders during the year consisted of three death claims amounting together to Rs. 15,000, these being the first the Company has sustained, in connection with which the existence of the plague in the country at the time should be remembered. The sum of Rs 35,178-13-10 was paid for expenses, being 44,405 per cent. of the premiums, which at this early stage of the company's existence, and in view of the fact that the new annual premium income was 7414 per cent. of the total premium income, is moderate enough. Following a resolution at the first meeting, a dividend to shareholders of 3 per cent. was paid, Rs. 1,545, the sum of Rs. 7,530-10-9 was written off preliminary expenses, and the balance, Rs. 23,300-6-2, was added to the funds, bringing them up to Rs. 48,835-8-6. The activity displayed in the pursuit of business appears to have been tampered by close scrutiny for acceptance, as we notice that considerably more than one half the whole number of proposals made was declined. In the fidelity guarantee department the premiums amounted to Rs. 875-8-0. There were no claims, and the expenses amounted to Rs 34-8-0. The balance of this branch at the close of the account was Rs. 1,059-13-0.—*The Insurance Press.*

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE first test match between the Australians and an All England team began at Nottingham on Thursday, the home team being composed of Grace, Jackson, Fry, Ranjitsingji, Gunn, Storer, Hearne, Rhodes, Mold, Hayward, Tyldesley and Hirst.

A most unsatisfactory termination was fore-shadowed in the earlier stages of the match, the play being supremely slow and uninteresting. The bowling of Hearne and Rhodes was excellent; but the Australians risked nothing, batting in the first innings for six hours for 238. The best individual scores were Darling's 47, Noble's 41, Gregory's 48 and Hill's 52. The English fielding was faultless, but their batting, except in the case of Ranjitsingji (42) and Fry (50), was disappointing. Grace scored 20 and Tyldesley 22. Jones was the most successful in the bowling, taking 5 wickets for 88 runs.

The second innings of the visitors was livelier, its chief feature being Hill's grand 80; next coming Noble with 45 and Trumble with 39. Jackson took 3 wickets for 57. When 8 wickets had fallen for 230, Darling, the Australian Captain, declared the innings closed, leaving England 290 to win in the 225 minutes left. The start was disastrous, Grace, Fry, Jackson and Gunn being dismissed; for 19. Then Ranjitsinghji, with the assistance of 28 from Hayward and 10 from Tyldesley, made a brilliant stand, raising the total to 155 for seven wickets, when the match was drawn, much in favour of the Colonials. Ranji's 93 (not out) alone redeemed the position so far as the home team were concerned, and averted defeat. The wicket was good and the weather throughout perfect, there being 15,000 spectators.—*Pioneer.*

THE SIGNALLER'S STRIKE.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:—

Bombay, 27th May, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—You have probably noticed in the Bombay Dailies of yesterday and to-day the telegrams sent by the secretaries of the several branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Signallers' Association which show that the correspondence between you and ourselves was considered at their meetings and they resolved to respectfully inform you that they could not rejoin the service unless dealt with collectively and unless the proposal of arbitration was accepted by you. They express a hope that you will still deal with them collectively and accept their proposal. However, as you have requested us to close further correspondence on the subject we shall say nothing further about it.

The next matter that arises is the settlement of our clients' accounts. As desired by you in your letter No. 6536, dated the 16th instant, we are preparing a list of the names and addresses of our clients, and hope to send the same to you on Monday. But in the meantime it is necessary that we should know the basis on which you intend to settle with our clients. As you are aware most of them, though they formally resigned on the 6th instant, were not relieved until some days after, and some have not been relieved till now. They submit that they are entitled to their pay up to and including the day they are relieved. Then again there is the Provident Fund consisting of their own contributions and the Company's contributions and the accumulation of interest. They submit that they are entitled to the same without any deduction. If you are not prepared to deal with them in the manner we shall thank you to state how you intend to deal with them so that we may prepare the form of a receipt to be signed by our clients. We understand that your usual form is that of a receipt in full satisfaction. That form our clients will not be able to sign unless they are paid the full amount they claim to be due.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We regret we were not able to send you a list of our clients' addresses yesterday. They have, however, tried to simplify matters by arranging to meet in the different centres for settlement of their accounts. Such of them as were stationed at Jabalpur or Karakbel or any of the intermediate stations will meet at Jabalpur; those at Narsingpur or Sohagpur or the intermediate stations will meet at Sohagpur, and so on, as particularly specified in the accompanying list. They will meet at the respective centres on the 1st proximo and we hope you will arrange to pay them on that day as promised.

We regret we are still without a reply to our letter of the 27th instant. Please let us have a reply in the course of the day to enable us to communicate to our clients the form of the receipt to be signed in case the amount they claim to be due is not paid to them in full.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 30th May, 1899.
No. 7153.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishe.

Dear Sir,—The list sent to me with your letter No. 1527 just received will not answer my purpose in as much as it does not comply with the request made in my No. 6536 for a list of all your clients who desire to be paid off. You will doubtless see fit to advise the men that there is no use in their assembling at the several centres so soon as the 1st proximo.

A reply to your letter of 27th instant will be made in due course.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.,) H. WENDON.

Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7153 of to-day. We regret you are not prepared to pay our clients on the first proximo as promised. You will admit that it is very hard on our poor clients that they should be kept out of their hard earned wages for a long time. You will remember that their salary for April has even been withheld, and it will be a very great pity if the settlement that was promised to be made on the first proximo is not made on that day. The men cannot remain without work for a long time. They must find out other work and some of them have already received offers of employment elsewhere, but they cannot go unless their accounts with the company are finally settled and under the circumstances we trust you will be good enough to see the necessity of paying our clients off on the 1st proximo and issue instructions accordingly.

Our clients regret they cannot consent to the settlement of their accounts being further postponed and in view of the above facts must insist on an immediate settlement.

As to the list of men, we thought that what you were particular about was the address of our clients and not their names. All those who resigned in a body and are not now in the company's service are our clients and they are all anxious to be paid off at once so that they may be free to seek other employments. As you have a full list of those who resigned and as you know which of those have rejoined it is not necessary to give such list.—Yours &c.

(SD.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHAW.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, 31st May 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha.

Dear Sirs,—In acknowledging your No. 153 dated yesterday I have to say, it is not justifiable of you to represent me as having made a promise which I am not prepared to perform.

In my No. 6536 I said:—"However, if you will let me have a list of all your clients who desire to be paid off, shewing where on the line of Railway they can be found on first June I will do my utmost to make special arrangements for settling with them." That letter is dated 16th May, it imposes upon you the duty of preparing a list of your clients, embracing their addresses. It is so clear and explicit that for you to resile in meaning any thing different to what I intended is, I consider, inexcusable. But, supposing your letter of 30th instant had contained the information which I required, surely you cannot suppose that the time lent to me by you would be sufficient to enable me to pay off your clients on 1st, *i.e.* two days later.

Did I not, in my letter quoted above, warn you that owing to the situation created by your clients, I should experience difficulty in setting up with them?

Manifestly any inconvenience that may be suffered by your clients through delay in setling with them is attributable to your own, coupled with their, conduct, not to mine.

Possibly I might be able to, as you suggest, prepare a list of your clients, but I have no intention of burdening myself with a duty that is clearly and distinctly yours.

The only suggestion calculated to reduce delay in settling up with the men that I can make, is that each one should communicate direct with the General Traffic Manager stating that he is a client of yours, and giving an address which will find him. The General Traffic Manager will then inform him of the date on and the station at which he will be paid off.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd). H. WENDEN.

Bombay, 1st June, 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We have received your letter No. 7212 of yesterday and must confess that we were painfully surprised to find in it charges of misrepresentations and inexcusable misreading of your letter No 6535. You will permit us to refer you to that letter and show that the charges are altogether unwarranted, not to say any thing of the taste in which they are made. In that letter after remarking about the alleged "ill-advised conduct" of our clients you proceed to give the reasons that rendered it difficult for you to arrange settlement of wages, accounts &c., in the ordinary routine of business. The reasons given were two, viz:—(1) that your travelling staff of Pay clerks were fully engaged on special work, and—(2) that you did not know the whereabouts of many of the men who had left the stations at which they were posted. These being your reasons for departing from the ordinary routine and having regard to the fact of your having underlined the words "on the line of Railway" that appear in the next para of your letter, is it "inexcusable" to think that what you were particular about was the address of our clients and not their names? On the other hand—it seems to us that our reading of the para quoted by you in your letter under reply will strike as most natural to any one who reads your letter No. 6536 as a whole.

You charge us with having misrepresented you. In your letter No. 6536 you say that you will do your utmost to make special arrangements for settling with our clients if, as we understand the para, a list showing where our clients could be found on the 1st June were sent to you. We do not know if you mean to say that your promise to do your utmost was not tantamount to a promise to pay but was something very short of that. If that is what you mean, we must plead guilty to the charge of having misunderstood you, we should not have advised our clients to wait till to-day.

We have tried out best to see that the correspondence between us does not savour of bitterness. That makes it all the more regrettable that you should go out of your way and comment on your own conduct as you do in your letter under reply and particularly in the third para thereof. We can quite understand that you should feel ruffled at the course events have taken but we do not think even that can be an excuse for the remarks that find place in your letter under reply. Your letter No. 6492 did refer to our action but we did not like to take any notice of it simply to avoid unpleasantness. Your present letter however goes too far and we feel we must point out to you that you are going beyond your rights in making remarks against us personally. We trust you will see fit in future not to force us to enter into a personal controversy—which, as you probably know, professional gentlemen generally are loath to do.

Your letters almost invariably animadvert on the conduct of our clients. You evidently lose sight of the fact that the present situation is created not so much by the conduct of our clients as by the treatment meted out to them by the company for years which forced them to the step they took and by the apparently unbending attitude taken by you in not listening to the very reasonable proposal of arbitration made at a very early stage. We do hope that you will not in future animadvert on our clients' conduct particularly as to quote your own words "Repetition is no argument." Our clients have been holding out manfully for a principle despite the many privations that they have been made to suffer by reason of their hard earned wages being withheld from them and their conduct instead of being blameable is regarded by all impartial observers as praiseworthy the more so as they are determined to subordinate their own individual interest to the interests of their Association.

With reference to the last but one para of your letter we fail to recognise how it is our duty to submit to you a list of your clients' names when the materials for such list are already in your possession. Of course it was right to ask for their addresses and now that we have informed you where the men could be found, nothing more remains to be done. We may be permitted to point out that no letter of yours written in however dictatorial a tone can impose any duty upon us.

The course suggested in the last para of letter cannot we regret command itself to our clients. The company has had more than three weeks to make up our clients' accounts and as it does not want the men it is only fair that they should be paid off at once. We are instructed to add that our clients will look to the company for payment of their salary till the day they are paid off as they cannot go to other work till then.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1899.

To H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We have just received the following telegram from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway London:—"Settlement with Signallers left to Agent who will doubtless receive representations properly placed before him."

If you will be good enough to deal with our clients collectively we shall be happy to wait upon you and confer with you as to their grievances or if you prefer the alternative course of arbitration our clients will be quite agreeable to the same. If on the other hand you would like to meet a deputation of our clients we shall be glad to arrange for the same.

A reply at your early convenience will oblige.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

Bombay, 3rd June 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your No. 1557 dated yesterday, I much regret that, for reasons already so fully stated I am not at this stage in a position to deal with your clients collectively or to consent to arbitration.

I have at all times been prepared to receive individual representations from any of your clients and those who have so far appealed to me have I venture to think no reason to complain of the consideration given to their representations.—Yours, &c.

(Sd.) H. W. WENDON.

Bombay, 5th June 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7322 dated the 3rd instant.

With reference to the expression "late stage" in your said letter you will please allow us to remind you that we offered to meet you and abandon such of our clients' prayers as might be shown to be unreasonable, so early as the morning of Monday the 8th ultimo which was the next office day after our clients resigned their services and three days afterwards we offered arbitration. Our clients did therefore approach you at the earliest practicable stage and if you had been good enough to accept our proposal of a conference or arbitration there could have been no difficulty in the way of your dealing with our clients collectively. But even now judging from the information received by our clients, the position is not such as would make it impossible to deal with the men collectively. In so far as you think the impossibility created by the circumstance that, as you stated in your letter No. 6492, you have taken permanently into the company's service a considerable number of men drawn from all parts of India, Our clients' information is that all the Government signallers civil and military have been withdrawn, that the foreign Railways are anxious to have their men back and that out of the hands engaged by the Company some are people who were previously dismissed or being concerned in accidents, misconduct or otherwise, some are taken on probation and some are taken from other Railways on terms which are even higher than our clients have even thought of asking and that the new men have been engaged on the express condition that their services may be dispensed with on 24 hours notice. We may also point out that if our clients' prayer about the reduction of the hours of duty is considered reasonable, that would necessitate an increase in the staff so that such of the new men as may be thought worth keeping would be easily absorbed.

Under these circumstances our clients venture to think that there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of your dealing with our clients collectively. We may mention that the telegram sent by us to the Home Board to which the one communicated to you in our letter of the 2nd instant, is a reply, was in these words" signallers willing rejoining collectively and on assurance of arbitration on at least principal demands! Please wire reply otherwise signallers must seek other employments." You will see from the above that our clients offered to rejoin only collectively and the Board's reply led our clients to believe that they would be dealt with collectively. Hence it was that we wrote to you our said letter of the 2nd instant and hence it is that we have troubled you with the above, otherwise we had no intention of re-opening a subject which you had desired to be treated as closed.

If however you still think you cannot deal with our clients collectively, we shall thank you to arrange for immediate settlement of our clients' accounts. As we have repeatedly pointed out, our clients are mostly poor people and cannot afford to remain idle. Besides most of them are houseless they having been made to vacate their quarters and their kit lying absolutely unprotected. Besides we are informed that the men in several places are treated as if they were so many suspicious characters and detectives are set about to watch every movement of theirs. This state of persecution, whoever may be responsible for it, is becoming intolerable and that is an additional reason why we are instructed to insist on an immediate settlement so that the men could go about their business. We are informed that the men of the Bombay District were called on the 1st instant for a settlement but they have not yet been settled with and have been asked to come again. We have therefore to request you to see that a settlement of our clients' accounts is made up at once.

We regret that our letter of the 27th ultimo still remains unreplied. If our clients are not paid the full sum they claim they will of course not be able to sign a receipt in full which please note. They will be willing to give a receipt in part or merely a receipt acknowledging payment of a certain sum without prejudice to their right to claim more. Please therefore direct your pay-clerks accordingly.

We regret that your letter while declaring arbitration does not say which of our clients' prayers you are prepared to grant. Our clients do not know what consideration you have given to the representations of those who have so far appealed to you and would like to be enlightened as to which of their grievances would be redressed.—Yours, &c.,

DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA.

Copy of telegram sent by the Hon. Mr. P.M. Mehta on the 29th May 1899.

Board Great Indian Peninsula Railway, London. P. M. Mehta, Bombay.

Meeting of leading native gentlemen including merchants held Saturday. There is strong feeling that public interest safety and convenience greatly suffer by continuance of signallers strike. Heavy pecuniary loss daily incurred which must ultimately fall on tax-payer. Meeting begs to recommend acceptance of arbitration. It is felt that the demands of the men are not altogether unreasonable. Much sympathy felt by the public. Meeting earnestly appeals Board to accept arbitration

Copy of telegram received by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta on the 2nd Instant.

From To
London. Bombay.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Hon. Mehta.

Settlement with singnallers will be made by Agent of the Company.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALAZIE.

THE following is a list of passengers on board the s. s. "Salazie" sailing for Marseilles etc., on Tuesday, the 6th inst. at 11 a.m.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr Durand Leon.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Quitirrez
Mr Quttirrez
Mr Marchandean
Mr Bondineau
Mr and Mrs Duvernet
Mr Toulon
Mrs and Miss Pellicot
Mrs and Miss Heurtand
Mr Goonmond
Mr Aros
Mr Almirand
Mr Revel
Mr C W Snow
Col Muir
Mr H G Webb
Mr Brook Fox
Mr and Mrs Camara
Mrs Brook Fox
Miss Sophie
Lt Alexander
Capt Rotton
Mr and Mrs Pereira and son and three daughters
Capt Tighe
Capt Tanair
Lt F J Duban
Mr T Walnisley
Mr MacCann
Mr Moss
Mr Taylor
Mr H T Jones
Mr Laure
Mr Blum
Mr J Wilson
Mr Mand
Mr Louis Collach

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers explain to me, if they happen to be in the secret, the mode by which the Government bestow upon some of the Fortune's favourites the high-sounding native titles of Rao Saheb and Khan Saheb. It seems to me that the distribution of the titles is as inexplicable as the mysterious dispensations of Providence. Would that the veil were removed, if not for the sake of Government, at least

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. OMAR PIR MAHOMED, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to our client, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Bankar Afshar.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece of leasehold land leased by the vendor from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay admeasuring 333 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts situate at New Mody Khana, in the Eastern side of Frere Road in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2,849, Street No. 113, all which said premises are bounded on the East by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the West by Frere Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, and on the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Kazi-rani, and which premises have been for some time past in the occupation of the purchaser and other tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 6th day of June 1899.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY;
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S
MEDIUM QUALITY
LOCKS AND
PADLOCKS.
Superior Strength and Finish to all other ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS AND CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED;
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Boths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and have this evening to report only on our local markets.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.			Rs. 71,612
" " " Branches...	Dec.	"	27,61,705
Other " "	Inc.	"	14,42,548
Government Securities	,	"	103,325
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	760,209
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Dec.	"	12,29,079
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	11,653
Cash	Dec.	"	9,19,246

There was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of some 9 lakhs, at 103 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the week preceding of about 14 lakhs, at 112 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a trifling addition of 3-4 lakh, but at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 27 1-2 lakhs. In Private Deposits there was an increase of 14 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 1 lakh more; and Loans, 7 1-2 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 12 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—This market has been steady in tone today, with a very fair amount of business reported on account of the Mills, whose purchases were 250 bales Dhulia at Rs. 124 1-2 per candy, 400 Dhamangaum at Rs. 125, 400 Surat at Rs. 157 to 158, 250 Khamgaum at Rs. 129, 100 Karanja at Rs. 150, 1400 Morbi at Rs. 129, 150 Junagadh at Rs. 128, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 128, 250 Bengal at Rs. 128, 100 Bhagalkote at Rs. 125, 100 Miraj at Rs. 146.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices show no further change to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,995 bales.
Wheat	28,875 cwts.
Linseed	6,359 "
Rapeseed	9,633 "
Poppyseed	3,093 "
Cassorseed	3,528 "
Rice	4,279 "

EXCHANGE.—Rates were steady at opening this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, but a fair amount of Bank Demand was reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand..1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs ..... 1-09 ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with quotations 1-16 per cent lower than yesterday's level at 101 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 5-16 for Account; for Threes 93 3-4 was named.

SHARES are a quiet market. Port Canning Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Empress Mill are Rs. 5 lower, and James Greaves Rs. 10. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway are Rs. 10 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st June, as compared with the statement of 27th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 27.	June 3.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,77,030	50,48,642
Do. do. at Branches	56,81,706	29,23,091
Other Deposits	306,80,122	318,22,670
Post Bills	7,878	9,071
Credits, undrawn	20,59,297	17,21,883
Rs...	607,09,033	591,25,357
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	101,63,395	105,66,720
Other authorised Securities	31,24,511	31,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,53,781	72,13,012
Loans do. do.	182,81,264	190,41,473
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	91,51,533	79,24,454
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,732	28,733
Bullion	.....	2,09,483
Balances with other Banks	1,97,827	103,65,196
Cash	112,34,442	.....
Rs..	607,09,033	591,25,357

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year.	14,33,653	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks ..	15,77,881	45,48,272	80,819	60,98 952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,535	45,33,312	89,641	56,62,478

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 72,614
Increase to date ..... " 4,36,474

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69 829	55,78,534	1,10,601	78 59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,601	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,656	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,18,693	54,10 460	97,147	74,25,300

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 29,
Increase to date ..... " 3,07

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	31,200	50	34,250
Or per mile of Railway	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year	52,743	4,03,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks ...	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,349	32,184	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	228	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,012	4,60,048	2,642	5,09,702

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date ..... " 19,795

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JERMYN—May 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain T Jermyn, 2nd 5ika Infantry, I F F, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—May 11, at Simla, Allan Cordell Bayley, the darling and only grand-child of Major and Mrs C Cordell, aged 2 years and 11 months.

CRUMMEY—May 28, at Mussoorie, after four days' illness, Enid Florence, the darling little daughter of R A Crummey, aged 7 months.

DURRANS—At Allahabad, on the 8th May, Gerald Robert Henry, aged 6 years and 3 months. 29th May, Beryl Vera Evelyn, aged 3 years and 1 month. 31st May, Denzil George Arthur, aged 4 years and 4 months, only children of the late George Durrans, E I Railway, Allahabad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

ONE of the most plausible objections to the closing of the Mints was that it would be a premium to coiners, who would make their fortune by manufacturing false coin with true metal. It was urged that detection would be practically impossible, the ring of the false coin being identical with that issued by Government. At a later stage, it was even said that this was being done, and that Assam was being flooded with coin issued from private mints. This representation was made by the Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association last June. The Government of India, in January, informed the Secretary of State that careful inquiries had been made in the interval and it was found that the number of spurious coins in circulation in Assam was very small and was not increasing. In the same despatch was enclosed a memorandum of all the cases of counterfeit coin which had been detected in the previous year or two. So far from there being any indication that coiners were at work turning out rupees containing the regulation quantity of silver, of 205 counterfeit coins sent to the Calcutta Mint for assay, 50 per cent. contained no silver whatever, the remainder contained silver varying in proportion from 6·08 to 90·50 per cent. The honest rupee contains 91·66 per cent. of the once precious metal. With the exception of six coins brought to the National Bank in Calcutta, which were struck from the same dies, all the counterfeit rupees were cast in moulds. It is satisfactory to know that this rough and ready method of manufacture is in the opinion of Government too laborious and slow to admit of coins being produced in sufficient quantities to constitute a danger to the currency of the country. A solitary batch of coin struck from dies appears to have had no successors. It is regarded as in the highest degree improbable that the costly and cumbrous machinery necessary to turn out coins in large quantities could be imported and employed anywhere in British India without immediate and certain detection. The suggestion that considerable quantities of rupees of former years were reproduced in private mints was purely conjectural. There was no evidence whatever to support it. It made no impression upon the Secretary of State. He saw reason to ascribe the appearance of coins of the forties to hoards being brought into circulation owing to famine. In this view the Government of India concurred, adding that possibly the stringency of the money market, and the attraction of purchasing cheap silver bullion helped to draw the old rupees from their hiding-places.

In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, it was these old rupees which deceived the Chairman of the Assam Tea Association. Counterfeit coins in Assam are few and could scarcely deceive a person of ordinary intelligence. The Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company states that only ten spurious rupees were found by the Chief Cashier during the last fourteen years in receipts amounting to 66,000 rupees monthly in cash alone, and there has been no increase in the spurious coin received by the Company since the Mints were closed. Bankers, planters, managers of stores in Assam have given similar testimony. The Director-General of Statistics, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, placed before the Currency Committee a letter from Mr. Lindsay, acting Manager of the Bank of Bengal, stating that the cash department in that bank had never come across a counterfeit of the British rupee made of pure silver. But he could procure any quantity of illicitly coined halli sicca rupees of pure metal, for Native State coins can be imitated by any village silversmith. Messrs. Ralli, who have large cash transactions in every part of India, have found no silver counterfeit of the Government rupee. Mr. O'Conor gave the Committee some interesting information as to the difficulties in the way of manufacturing spurious coin in honest silver, and as to the measures taken in the Native States to deliver their currencies from the competition of the village silversmiths. The difficulty of striking coin in a die is that without sufficient stamping power, the thing cannot be done properly. When it is done by hand, the hardness of the metal causes the impression to be indistinct. The attempt to remedy this defect by a second impression is that the coin is blurred and excites suspicion. Moreover, the milling has to be done separately by hand, which cannot rival the regularity of the machine. He describes those who endeavour to add to the currency by these means, as a small and poor class of professional coiners who cannot succeed to any great extent before they are discovered and arrested by the police. The general result is that there has been no appreciable increase of counterfeit coin hitherto, and that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending anything of the kind in the future. That bogey has been effectually laid. But there have been others. One of these was the suggestion that the closing of the Indian Mints would enable the depreciated coin of Native States to drive out the depreciated rupee from neighbouring British territory. Mr. O'Conor showed that the coinage of the Native States has been on such a restricted scale that there was little danger of its superseding the British rupee on British territory. During the year 1898, the coinage of the Native States was less than 2,000,000 tolas, the tola being the weight of a rupee. During 1897, 8,000,000 tolas had been coined, and 12,000,000 in 1896. For large quantities it is necessary to go back to 1892 and 93, when the Native Mints turned out 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 rupees. Since 1893, the outturn has decreased, so that it is unlikely that the Government rupee will be superseded in British India by the currency of the Native States. Moreover, Kashmir, Bhopal and Gwalior have closed their Mints and withdrawn their own currency altogether, and have taken British Indian rupees. They did this entirely of their own accord, without any pressure on the part of the Government of India. Mr. O'Conor saw how it came about in Kashmir when he happened to be for two months in that State in 1897. The improvement in communications has brought a large number of visitors to the State, bringing with them Indian rupees. The Punjab Bank opened a branch at Srinagar which transacted its business in the standard coin. No one would take Kashmir rupees which filled the State Treasury in payment of taxes. The State had on its hands an immense sum in rupees that were practically bullion, and it applied to the Government of India for assistance. The Government took over the Kashmir coin at a considerable advance beyond its bullion value, giving British Indian rupees in exchange.

The Maharaja was then relieved from his difficulties. He did not forego his right to issue coin, but he agreed not to issue any for a period of fifty years. The transaction was a loss to the British Government, for they gave an equivalent in Indian rupees for the worthless Kashmir coin, when they might have purchased bar silver much cheaper in Bombay. The Begum of Bhopal, who is a ruler of great intelligence, finding that her State was suffering from a depreciation of the currency, concluded that the best thing to do was to obtain the favourable terms the Government had offered to Kashmir. Bhopal rupees were at a great discount, and she gladly accepted the favourable price Government was prepared to give. Gwalior was embarassed by the possession of three currencies, each in circulation in particular districts, while in some localities the British rupee was legal tender. Serious difficulties arose from this state of things. One currency was insufficient, another was excessive, the third was so small that it was not easy to do anything with it. The Maharaja Scindia went to the Government of India for advice. He was recommended to reform his currency by making all his different rupees legal tender everywhere indiscriminately and then consider what should be his next step. His Highness Scindia found that it would be impossible to act upon this advice as the land assessment was payable in the local currency. He decided that reforming the currency meant getting rid of it altogether. He made no arrangement with the Government of India, but of his own motion withdrew his currencies and substituted the Indian rupee. The State, being prosperous, was able to bear the expense. Scindia was perfectly free to do as he pleased; there was no compulsion or pressure of any kind. The other Native States have gone on as before. They have made no representation to the Government of India, and the Government has made none to them. There is not the faintest indication that their rupees will displace the Indian rupee. The tendency is rather the other way. Gresham's Law that the less valuable currency will oust and supersede the more valuable does not seem to have the universal application claimed for it by some alarmists.

MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.M.C., has just given his comrades in arms the benefit of his views on marching. The utility of infantry in the field, he lays it down as a primary principle, depends largely on their marching powers, on which account the proper training of soldiers in this respect becomes a matter of extreme importance. Training is the means by which this can be effected, says Major Skinner, who adds his opinion that units should be marched out at least three times a week, even in hot weather, and at a pace which will be something quicker than that they will adopt when on field service. If this leads to men falling out—well, says he, such men are well rid of at the time; and further, such men should be put through a special course of training to enable them to pull along without falling out on other occasions. One of the prime factors leading to success in performance is the wish to do a thing—keenness; every effort should be made to produce this attribute. The system of putting off marching or field days because the weather is warm, "on medical grounds," is one which cannot but conduce to the enervation of the soldier. His profession is one of marching, and of marching at times in the greatest heat, and his training should lead up to that; he should not expect to be put to bed when the weather is warm. The only accessory to training which the gallant doctor lays stress upon is the supply of well-fitting boots. The regulation boot at present supplied is excellent, but they have frequently not "got to the feet" when the men have to march in them and they consequently go lame. Major Skinner would also see that the clothing and head-dress are efficient, and he is half inclined to abolish the water bottle as a serious impediment, allowing the men only to drink at stated intervals. The subject is not treated quite so fully as might have been expected, Major Skinner apparently holding that the soldier can do anything when he is used to it. But it has been left to his French colleagues to discover the true secret of efficient marching. Elsewhere never he found a detailed description of the new style of marching, which has been introduced into the French Army. It is called "flexion" marching and its purpose is to secure a maximum of speed with a minimum expenditure of physical energy. The old style of marching "head erect, chest out, stomach in," etc., is condemned as unscientific; and certainly if the new style can do all that is claimed, its mere results prove its superiority. The result is twice the speed—5½ miles an hour with a little training; 4½ miles on an average. Flexion marching, it seems, is something like the "double." The trunk of the body is inclined well forward, which necessitates the prompt advance of the leg to keep it from falling, while, with a bent knee, the whole foot falling flat on the ground, as the advanced foot of the fencer, produces less shock and jar." The knees must be always bent; the feet lifted no higher than necessary to clear the inequalities of the ground; the advancing foot must be placed flat on the ground, the step being made neither by the toe nor by the heel. The footfall should be noiseless, and the steps at first short and frequent. The body must lean well forward, the back must be straight and the head erect, the chest open, and shoulders low. Skill may be attained after a few lessons. A regiment proceeding in this manner will possibly not look smart, but after all that is not of paramount importance. It secures the maximum of speed with a minimum expenditure of physical force—which may win a battle.

THE cases of "chigger" which occurred recently on the s. s. Canara, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, created some alarm at the time, but the precautions ordered to be taken by Government to prevent its importation were dangerously stringent. It was ordered by resolution that the decks of an infected ship should be washed down with kerosine oil. To have carried out these instructions would have been a source of constant danger, because if steamers were regularly washed with kerosine after each voyage, the decks and 'tween decks would become so saturated with oil as to materially increase the danger of fire. Paraffin oil has a low volatizing temperature, and also a low point of ignition. In the tropics in the 'tween decks and the bunkers the temperature is never below 100° F., the result being that any paraffin oil with which the decks are scrubbed almost immediately is volatized, and the point of ignition being low, the ship is placed in a highly dangerous state. Native passengers are notoriously troublesome, the ship's rules being to them a matter of supreme indifference, especially as regards smoking. Representations were promptly made on these points by the Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., to the authorities, together with a letter from Dr. Sherlock, doctor on board the Canara. He has had a long experience of the disease in the West Indies and British East Africa, the home of the pest, where the sanitary authorities in those parts pin their faith to a solution of carbolic acid as a disinfectant. Moreover, he is of opinion that paraffin oil as an insecticide is absolutely useless, and if carbolic acid is judiciously used it is not only more effective but quite free from danger as regards fire. The Government of India have favourably considered the representations, and have issued an order modifying their instructions in favour of the adoption of carbolic acid as a disinfectant.

A GOVERNMENT resolution issued last evening expresses satisfaction with the generous donation spontaneously made by the Secretaries and Managers of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the Hubli Municipality, for the creation of a fund for the nursing of and the supply of medical comforts to patients under treatment at the Hubli dispensary. Messrs. Chrystal and Co. are the Agents of the Company referred to, and they offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 conditionally that the amount should be invested in Government Securities, and that the amount should be styled as an endowment fund in memory of the late Messrs. Patrick Chrystal and Subarao Appajee Telang, and in honour of Messrs. John Smith Chrystal and Shamrao Vittal Kaikini, all of whom were and still are among the pioneers of mill industry in this country, and that a suitable inscription be placed in one of the hospital wards to the above effect. The Hubli Municipality with the approval of Government has accepted the offer and its conditions, and Messrs. Chrystal and Co. are officially and publicly thanked in the Government resolution.

WE understand that with a view to more equal distribution of service in the Secretariat amongst District officers it has been decided to reinforce the rule, which has been some time in abeyance, which limits the tenure of such appointments as those of Deputy and Under-Secretary in the Government of India departments to three years.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 26th May, left Aden at 6 a.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday next.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive here from Mahableswar by the 7-35 a. m., (local time) passenger train on the 8th instant. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce His Excellency's arrival.

WE regret to hear of the death at Patna, on Saturday morning, of Nawab Bahadur Nawab Syed Wilayet Ali Khan, C.I.E., at the age of 83.

THE mail train from Jubbulpore missed connection at Kalyan some seventeen times between January 2nd and April 22nd; the delay in some cases being due to the late arrival of the Indian Midland train at Itarsi, or of the E. I. train at Jubbulpore, and in others to detentions on the G. I. P. caused by cautious driving over places where the line was under repairs.

LIEUTENANT Quin, 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the British Protectorate force in South Africa.

THE annual Masonic dinner of Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" will be held at Simla on the 12th June.

THE villages of Shikarpur, Sahib and Bahadurpur in the Jullundur district have been declared free of plague.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNEL opened the Naini Tal waterworks on Saturday, paying a high compliment to the excellent work done by Mr. Aikman, the engineer.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th May, 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 246,939 maunds, and Rs. 86,503 in the earnings.

H.M.S. Victorious was docked at Yokosuka the Japanese naval constructors discovered that her displacement marks were one foot out, i.e., that she actually drew one foot less than her marks indicated.

THE N W. P. *Gazette* contains the new rules issued after revision on a consideration of the criticisms received and of the orders of the Government of India for the definition and management of *nazul* property in these Provinces.

A CASE of glanders has occurred at the first day stage from Kohala in Kashmir, and at the instance of the authorities the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab or some other Veterinary officer will inspect the line.

MR. A. TUCKER, C. S., of the Political Department, has accepted the officiating post of Resident in Nepal, and comes out in August to take up his duties; meanwhile Captain Armstrong, Indian Medical Service, will hold charge.

IT is reported from The Hague that Queen Wilhelmina has decided that all the famous battle pictures at Saestdyke are to be removed during the time the peace delegates are at The Hague. It may be her Majesty will entertain the peace visitors at this summer residence.

THE Amritsar Municipal Committee has instituted an annual examination for the Clerical and Commercial Course, the passing of which will be considered equivalent to the Entrance, and certificates will be bestowed by the University. A boarding-house is provided, and the fees only amount to Rs. 2-8 per mensem.

ORDERS have been issued prohibiting the sale of tickets on all dates from the 10th of June to the 15th of July, inclusive, at all stations between Jullunder city and Ludhiana both inclusive to Gujranwala, Ghakkar, Wazirabad, Kathala and Gujrat, to all persons proceeding to the Dhamkal Fair, near Wazirabad in the Gujranwala district.

IN reply to an enquiry from the Madras Government, the Government of India has stated that, for so long as the reduced scale of fees is in force, it sanctions the payment of fees in excess of Rs. 500, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in each case (unless the fee receipts cover a larger sum), to Government officers appointed Examiners at the Provincial Civil Service Examinations.

MR. B. DE LIVERA, of Colombo, has received a letter from a Ceylonese in Burma announcing the discovery of plumbago in that country. Writing from Myitkina near Mandaly, the correspondent says he had discovered plumbago in two places, and had induced Mr. Wright, son of the Maskeliya planter to take the matter up, and wished two men who understood plumbago washing and cleaning to be sent out from Ceylon on a three years' agreement.

THE s. s. Zulu, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Natal via Galle in ballast. The Zulu left Natal on the 5th May for Galle, and on the 12th she stranded on Farquhar Islands (North of Madagascar) and remained in her perilous position for six days, floating again on the 18th May, sustaining slight damage which was made good, and then the vessel resumed her voyage. During the voyage she experienced S. W. monsoon, on the Ceylon coast; north of Cape Camorin, light winds and smooth sea.

THE P. & O. S. Parramatta, on her way from Singapore to Hongkong, after passing the Paracels on the 27th ult., came into a heavy squall of wind and rain. The wind was from N. W., with considerable swell, vivid flashes of lightning, loud peals of thunder, and torrents of rain. At about 11 a.m., a meteorolite was seen to fall into the sea not more than 300 yards clear of the ship, and explode with a loud report. There was a vivid flash of lightning at the same moment of a distinctly blue colour and almost blinding, followed in a second or two by a deafening peal of thunder that seemed right overhead of the ship. Fortunately the meteorolite fell clear of the vessel; if it had struck her, serious damage might have been done to the vessel and those on board.

A NUMBER of Railway appointments are notified: Mr. Pope is confirmed as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, and Mr. Boyce as Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway. Mr. Way Superintending Engineer, whose services were lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the service from 1st May. The services of Lieutenant Hopkins, R. E., Assistant Engineer which were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for field service are, on his return, from furlough, lent to the Burma Railways Company. Mr. Chadwick, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Bridge works and of the British section of the Shadpall Balotra Railway during the absence of Mr. Shadbolt on priuilege leave

As was stated a few days ago the southern party of the Burma-China Boundary Commission is now returning, and should reach Burma by the end of June. On this section it seems there were continuous difficulties with the Chinese Commissioner, and this, as well as the great length of boundary to be demarcated, kept the Consmission at work till after the rains had broken. At one time it seemed impossible to complete the demarcation as far as the Mekong river, and the work has only been accomplished by the steady perseverance of Mr. E. C. George, the Sub-Commissioner. A large area of new country has been mapped, and much important information gained regarding the routes in this hitherto little known region. The party have suffered much from sickness since starting on their return march of five hundred miles. Altogether Mr. George and those with him may be congratulated on the very successful termination of their difficult task.

AN official note on the recent outbreaks in the Chin hills, says the "Chins," engaged in those abortive attempts are variously reported as numbering from 200 to 1,000 men, armed with 100 guns. The object of the rising was to anticipate disarmament. Some years ago the Burma Chins were almost completely disarmed, but they have since been re-arming secretly with guns procured from the adjoining tribes Last year it was discovered that secret rearming was in progress, and since November last the Superintendent and his assistants have been engaged in disarming the country anew. Up to date they have withdrawn upwards of 2,000 guns. So far the operations have not extended beyond the northern port of the Chin hills. The Southern Chins, particularly the Tlangtlangs, are believed to possess a considerable number of guns, and it was the Tlangtlangs who organised the abortive rising which has just occurred with the object of anticipating their disarmament. The Northern Chins, though solicited to join the movement, refused to do so. It is hoped that further movements among the Chins have been checked by the prompt suppression of the recent attempt, but the garrison is being strengthened and everything is ready to strengthen it further if necessary.

LITERATURE say that the committee promoting the erection of a memorial of Lord Byron in Aberdeen has decided that the memorial shall take the form of a bronze statue of the poet some eight feet or nine feet high. This will be placed on a granite pedestal in front of the grammar school where Byron received most of his early education.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* is informed from Sofia that, in spite of the fact that the Powers have decided to exclude all national questions at the Peace Conference, the leaders of the Macedonian Congress now sitting in the Bulgarian Capital have received to forward to The Hague a memoaial on the situation in Macedonia. The Armenians in Bulgaria will take a similar step.

DIFFERENT papers having published the proposals which they alleged the Swiss Delegates would make at the Peace Conference at The Hague, it is declared on authority that they are not identical with the proposals of the Federal Council, which have not been published yet. In particular, the Federal Council has not occupied itself with the provisions regarding naval warfare, for it considers that this is a question which ought to be treated separately.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* writes on May 15:— The Governor-General of Erzeroum telegraphs that a Russian force of about 18,000 men is at present manœuvring in close proximity to that place. The Council of Ministers has decided that explanations shall be asked for in St. Petersburg, and has instructed the Governor to exercise all necessary vigilance and caution. Probably there is considerable exaggeration in the telegram.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Royal Scots Fusiliers Memorial Committee was held at Ayr on May 16, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton presiding. Colonel A. M. Browne read reports stating that the committee had agreed that the memorial should take the form of a bronze figure of a private of the regiment on a pedestal, bearing a record of battles, to cost about £900, and that Mr. Brock, R.A., should be asked to execute the work.

AT Cork the other day an order of ejectment was granted against Sir Thomas O'Connor Moore, Bart., for the non-payment of 1s. a week for two rooms which he held for himself and family in a humble part of the city. Sir Thomas, whose baronetcy is one of the oldest in Ireland, dating from 1681—he being the eleventh in succession—is in very poor circumstances. His father, the tenth baronet, who died in 1882, was also without means. Sir Thomas is fifty-six years of age, and the heir to the title is a brother, who is abroad.

THE *Times* correspondent at Candia telegraphed on May 12:—Prince George's visit to Candia, which has been eagerly looked forward to by the population for several months, has given occasion for a remarkable display of enthusiasm. It was feared in some quarters that, owing to the great number of destitute Mahomedans congregated here, some untoward incident might occur, and that a collision might take place between the refugees and the immense crowds of Christians flocking in from the neighbouring districts to welcome the Prince. Happily, however, all has gone well hitherto, notwithstanding the fact that some 20,000 Christian peasants have entered the town during the last twenty-four hours. Great praise is due for the excellent arrangements made by the British authorities, owing to which perfect order prevailed throughout the day. The behaviour of the Mahomedans was admirable, many of them displaying enthusiasm, while all offered the Prince a respectful greeting. A grand *dejeuner* was given at the Konak by Captain Shaw, governor of the town, at which his Royal Highness proposed the toast of "Queen Victoria" his health being proposed by Captain Shaw. Addressing the people from a window of the Konak, the Prince advised them to live in harmony, forgetting the struggles of the past, and invited the Mahomedans to remain in the island. The speech produced an excellent impression.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CRUISER SENT FOR DREYFUS.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

The French Government has despatched a cruiser to Cayenne to bring Captain Dreyfus home. He is expected to arrive at Brest on the 26th instant.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS.

President Loubet visited the races at Auteuil to-day.

The League of Patriots had organized a violent and hostile demonstration around the presidential stand, which eventually had to be protected by mounted guards.

Many arrests were made.

The public express disgust at the demonstration.

RETURN OF M. ZOLA.

JUNE 5.

M. Zola returned to Paris yesterday.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT AUTEUIL.

TITLED ROYALISTS ARRESTED.

According to the fuller accounts of the Patriotic League demonstration at Auteuil, yesterday, Baron Christiani, who took part in it, struck President Loubet with a stick and battered in his hat.

Amongst those arrested by the police were many titled Royalists, and the rest were mostly belonging to the elite.

The Government have resolved to take energetic measures to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's incidents and to protect the Chief of the State.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SECRETARIAT WORK.

THE SYSTEM OF VOLUMINOUS NOTING TO BE DISCOURAGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The following is a list of the changes Lord Curzon is introducing into the Secretariat. Hitherto a case passing before the Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under and Assistant Secretaries has been noted on by each one who thought he had something to say upon it, custom in some offices even apparently being that every man who was put on to note on a case also recapitulated the whole story of it. In this way a great deal of work is done which adds nothing to information before Government, but only puts into different words the reports prepared by the district and other officers. Thus by the time the file has gone through its various stages and reaches the Viceroy, it has often grown to inordinate proportions, much of it, however, being mere recapitulation. It is against all this unnecessary writing that Lord Curzon has set his face.

With a view to reducing it, it is being arranged in the first place that only the Secretary or his immediate deputy is to note on each case. By this means instead of half a dozen different summaries the file will only contain one, but that will be authoritative.

Further than this the whole system of voluminous noting is to be discouraged, and the arrangement by which a man in one office now writes reams for information or confutation of his neighbour in another office close by is to be put down, and men are to see and discuss things personally with each other instead. The result will be to simplify and expedite the transaction of business.

The reform will not stop with the Secretariat work, Lord Curzon being understood to intend to take up the question of Departmental report writing upon similar lines hereafter with a view to give officers more time to devote to their executive duties by freeing them to some extent from the mere clerical work of continually reporting progress at length.

MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Gardiner, who officiates temporarily for Mr. Trevor, as Public Works Member, is expected here to-day, and takes over charge from the Viceroy, who has held direct control during the past few weeks, pending Mr. Gardiner's arrival.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major-General Boycecombe has been selected to succeed Major-General Moorsom in command of the Rawalpindi District.

Brigadier-General Norman Stewart is likely to be confirmed in command of the Hyderabad Contingent on the 29th instant, when Major-General Gerard vacates.

The following appointments have been made:—27th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant G. W. S. Sherlock, from 21st Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 20th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant R. T. S. Calvert, to be Wing Officer.

THE MONSOON AT LAST REALLY ARRIVING.

This week the meteorological telegrams from Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius show continued normal conditions in the southern seas, though the in-coming mail steamer's report indicates retrogression, rather than advance of the monsoon winds. To-day's returns, however, of stormy weather on the West Coast are thought to be favourable indications, and it is hoped by the Meteorological Department that the monsoon is at last really arriving.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

Plague returns for the week ending 3rd inst. show further reduction in the mortality, which has now fallen to 514 in the seven days. Bombay City returns only 82 deaths against 147 in the previous week, while in the rest of the Bombay Presidency the mortality has fallen from 397 to 339. Karachi had 22 deaths, Hyderabad 2, Calcutta 36, and Howrah District 1.

THE RISING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

THE COUNTRY QUIETENING DOWN.

A report, dated 1st instant, received here from the Chin country, states that matters are settling down, and that the columns set up to strengthen the existing garrisons were not interfered with upon the march, and have now been withdrawn.

Our Rangoon correspondent wires:—A Press Note says the latest information about the recent abortive rising in the Chin Hills is that a detachment from the main body set out to attack the party under Lieutenant Owens, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, but abandoned their project on Lieutenant Owens joining the party of Mr. Bateman, the Assistant Superintendent.

All the columns have now been withdrawn to head-quarters for the rainy season without interference.

The country is quietening down satisfactorily.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

PROSECUTION AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 5.

The case in which the station-master of Karkalla and his assistant were charged under the Railway Act with endangering the public safety came before the Assistant Collector, to-day.

The first witness, Mina Luximon, porter at Karkalla, said he was on duty on the 7th May, and saw the passenger train for Bombay approaching. The sun had gone down. The train from Lanowli approached about 7-30, and the station signal lamps were not lit. The key was with the station-master, who gives orders when lamps are to be lighted, but he gave none that day. The Bombay train was in the station, on the main line, when the Lanowli train was coming. Witness asked the station-master about the signals, and if the points were to be set. The latter said he was not on duty and should not be asked. Witness then went and pulled the lever which allowed the train to come on the loop-line. Both the station-masters were not on duty.

Another porter gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Cowper, District Traffic Inspector, gave some details of the signallers' strike. On the 6th May he left Poona for Lanowli, and on the 7th May he was to endeavour to re-establish the block system, if possible. He offered the men on strike a chance. The station-master and assistant-master of Karkalla asked for ten minutes to consider, and in the end they decided to return to work. On his return he reached Karkalla at 7-35. His train should have run through, but it slowed down and went on the loop. The Poona train should have been on the loop. The signal lamps were not lit, and accused said they had changed their minds, and were not going to work. He thereupon got the signal lamps lighted and ordered the men to be placed under arrest.

To the Court Mr. Cowper said the station-master was supposed to be always on duty, though as a matter of fact he is relieved by an assistant after twelve hours' work. He is held responsible, and has to come on if anything goes wrong.

Edgar Gwynn, a guard, corroborated Mr. Cowper's statement regarding the station-masters resuming work.

Charles Smythe, also a guard, deposed to reaching Karkalla on the 7th. His train usually did not stop there, but the signals were against them. They had to go to the first accused, who said he was on duty, and went to get the line clear, but, he said, he could get no answer on the instrument. The first accused also told witness that when Mr. Cowper came back he should see him, and stop work. The lamps were not lit. He never heard either of the accused give order to set the points.

Surgeon-Captain Morgan deposed to his forming a member of the "Panch" at Karkalla.

Some guards and drivers having given confirmatory evidence, the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

The Municipal plague returns for Poona city, to-day, show ten cases and four deaths, the total mortality being 17. In the district there were two cases and two deaths. In the Cantonment, on Sunday, there were two cases and one death, and on Monday three cases.

The Cantonment had been practically free until a few days ago.

WHOLESALE POISONING OF A FAMILY.

NINE PERSONS AFFECTED.

ONE DEAD AND ONE IN A HOPELESS CONDITION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The police are investigating a case in which Mr. Currie, living in Sooterkin's Lane, his wife and five children, two servants, and one cookwoman became seriously ill, on Sunday, apparently from the effects of poison. The family had scarcely finished their chotah hazri, when each one in turn complained of pains in the stomach, followed by severe sickness. A doctor was sent for. The man-servant and the cook made similar complaints. The latter died at 9 p.m. The eldest son, aged nineteen years, is taken to the Medical College Hospital, but his life has been despaired of. The rest of the family and the man-servant are recovering.

The police have come to the conclusion that either the tea or coffee drunk at the chotah hazri had been poisoned with adulterated sugar, or poison found its way into the kettle in which the water had been boiled. Some white substance was found in the kettle, and it has been forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

One of the children, a girl, six years old, who only drank a cup of milk, was not affected in any way.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Sunday's vital statistics for Calcutta show thirty-seven deaths from all causes against forty-four, the average of the previous five years. The same day there were three fresh attacks of plague (one in Baniapooker and two in Ballygunge and Tollygunge). Four deaths occurring on previous dates were reported on Saturday, bringing the totals to date to 1,524 seizures and 1,376 deaths.

PENANG.

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

The following telegram has been received from Singapore:—"Plague in Penang attributed to immigration into junk Ceylon 1,200 coolies from China middle of May stop. Since May 29th Penang free from plague. Total cases six, deaths five."

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC FRAUD.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 5.

Several men of native regiments in garrison have been placed under arrest by their commanding officer on suspicion of being concerned in a systematic fraud whereby Government has been swindled to the extent of many lakhs. For the past two or three years, it is alleged, these men were hand and glove with the cantonment price current clerk, who officially furnished the regiments with one price current, while a lower one for food-supplies prevailed in the market. This man also has been arrested and suspended from office, but he has been enlarged on bail. The police are investigating the case.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Java left here, to-day, for London direct.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 4th inst.

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Candia from China and Sunda from Calcutta arrived.

French mail steamer Polynesian from London arrived.

N. L. steamer Preussen from China and Oldenberg from Bremen arrived.

Mail steamer Oruba from Suez arrived.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

FLECKS AND BLEMISHES IN PARADISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

There are little flecks and blemishes in every Paradise. Eve found them doubtless in Adam, and they exist in Simla, difficult as this may be to realize toward the end of May in the plains. The blemish of the past week has been the fine impalpable cloud of dust which has hung in the air over the station, not our own dust, but a contribution from the level hot Punjab down below. It seems to be nowhere, yet is everywhere. It obscures the view and the furniture and penetrates to the utmost recesses of one's breathing organs. All day long one is haunted by the smell and the taste of dust. Last week it was really very bad indeed, and then came a blessed thunderstorm and beat it out of existence for a while. Nevertheless, we have been lucky in this matter of dust this year. Showers have been frequent, gardens are green, and the spectacle of guests arriving at dinner or dance covered with one uniform coat of grey has not once been seen. Nor have we been afflicted with that perpetual dread of the Simla gardener—the cutting short of the water-supply. On the whole the heavens have been kind, and so has the Municipality.

The Simla week has been here with its races, and now the polo week is nearly through. As usual the Patiala combination has been the principal element to be reckoned with in this connection, and the form displayed by the team that met and defeated the Viceroy's staff last Tuesday leaves little doubt that the sporting Maharajah will once more have things his own way in the finals, though the combined cavalry team got together to oppose him is likely to prove a stronger antagonist than the Lancers of last year. Simla has had its revenge in cricket, though rain interfered with the first innings.

Meanwhile the usual gaieties have been in progress. The State dance on the 29th will be remembered as one of the smartest functions of its kind Simla has seen, the great variety of military uniforms adding to the brilliancy of this always picturesque occasion. It was also noticeable for the excellence of the arrangements, and for the fact that unlike the State dance of last year, the great crowd that assembled under the hospitable roof of Viceregal Lodge, and filled the banqueting hall at supper later in the evening, was composed of no more ladies than men, the preponderance of the fair sex, that is so often an embarassment at Simla dances, having been, in some wonderful way, obviated for the occasion. How this delightful result was accomplished is one of those things about which your correspondent is unable to enlighten your readers, but it added greatly to the pleasure of the event and was much appreciated. At first, of course, the crowd was dense, but before midnight there was plenty of room to dance, and although the fair dame who declared she was not going to leave until she was swept out in the morning, was an exception, the numbers who stayed on until well into the small hours was the best testimony to the manner in which the dancing members of the community appreciated the preparations made for their entertainment.

Speaking of dances I must not forget to mention the very pleasant one given by some of the residents at the Grand Hotel three days before the State ball. It was strictly a dancing people's dance, and achieved the success such considerately arranged functions deserve, for even with the floors as perfect as those the Grand Hotel boasts and such a chef as the chevalier Peliti as lieutenant, the result must have taken an infinity of hospitable forethought to bring about. Of other social functions the most important have been the performances of the "Eiderdown Quilt" at the Gaiety, where this dainty little farce has had a run of unusual duration, with houses so full to the very end, that a good many would-be spectators had absolutely to wait until the extra night to get in at all. "His Little Dodge" is now announced to commence running on 13th, and practices for the "Yeomen of the Guard" are in full swing, so the Amateur Dramatic Club is going strong, General Morton having found the ablest of successors in Sir Howard Melliss, who is now interesting himself in its success.

The speeches made at the Cavalry dinner that took place last Saturday have already been reported. The gathering was a large one, but was entirely of a social nature, Lord Curzon and Sir William Lockhart confining their remarks to generalities, and General Elliot declining altogether to be drawn. Everyone was glad to see once more in the chair that popular veteran Colonel Mackenzie, who seems to have now made his permanent home in India and is this season occupying a charming house in Mashobra.

The announcement of the Native Infantry reliefs is still delayed, owing to the non-settlement of the long vexed question of the move of the Assam Gurkha regiments to more appropriate surroundings on the North-West Frontier, and their replacement by Hindustani battalions. The week, nevertheless, has not been without excitement of official nature. Firstly, there has leaked out the fact that the question of a reduction in home cable rates is being taken up in right earnest, and that Lord Curzon has thrown himself with characteristic energy into the task of obtaining fairer treatment for India in this important matter. The proposals that are being laid by the Government of India before the Secretary of State have not been made public, but the choice of alternatives is so limited that one is pretty safe in surmising that they include the proposal of a Government guarantee to the cable companies concerned, on lines not dissimilar from those that have been found to work well in Australia. Under this arrangement the companies would make sure of a certain amount of traffic in return for granting the public lower rates, and as it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Government of India, with its well organized Telegraph Department at its back, to lay a cable for itself, the companies would be ill advised to refuse a reasonable offer in the matter.

Of even greater interest than the subject of the cable rates has been the announcement made this week of the legislation to be undertaken in India for the creation of copyright in foreign press messages. It has been known for some time that something of the kind was in the air, but a measure of general applicability to all telegraphic press messages was expected. That the proposal has taken its present form would seem to show that the Secretary of State has failed to realize the condition under which Anglo-Indian journalism is conducted. For to protect copyright in foreign press messages while leaving the far more important Indian press messages on their present unsatisfactory basis, seems to institute an arbitrary distinction for which it is difficult to find reason. Criticism must necessarily be imperfect, however, until the details of the proposed measure are published. These will be awaited with interest.

THE POONA PROFESSORSHIP.

We regret to learn from Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Kapadia, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Mathematics at the College of Science, Poona, that the account we published the other day of a "send off" entertainment to him is absolutely devoid of foundation. There was, to use his words, no tea-party, no address, and no response, neither was there any assemblage of persons to see him off at the station. The report which reached us bore every appearance of being *bona fide*, but we must accept the assurance of Professor Kapadia that the whole account was untrue.

A "REUTER" telegram of May 16 from Ancona says:—Sentence was pronounced to-day on the man Bazzani, who was charged with inventing the story of a plot to assassinate the German Emperor in Egypt and giving false information to judicial authorities with regard to the manufacture of two bombs. Extenuating circumstances were admitted by the jury, and Bazzani was sentenced to seven and a half years' solitary imprisonment, with three years' police supervision.

A VIENNA paper quotes a striking remark made by Prince Bismarck in 1891, in the course of conversation with an Austrian visitor. He said:—One need not know history—a few dozen men will do instead—to be convinced that peace in the future is as ridiculous a notion as the ideal State. If we attained it, it would be a mere sheet of paper, full of mistakes, and liable to tear at any moment, even though wrapped up in the tons of paper printed about the Peace Question.

DARING DACOITY AT WORLEE.

A GANG OF TWENTY PERSONS RAID A HOUSE.

YESTERDAY morning, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the Commissioner of Police, received the startling intelligence that a gang of twenty dacoits had committed a raid on the house of a rich Hindu at Worlee. The information, at first sight, seemed incredible, but there was no room for doubt that something of unusual occurrence had taken place there. Determined dacoity by a gang of twenty or twenty-five persons is a rare occurrence, even in the suburbs of Bombay. At first it was reported that the dacoits were fifty or sixty strong, but the number seemed to have been exaggerated. On receiving the news the Commissioner of Police at once repaired to the spot to make personal enquiries into the matter. He was accompanied by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Head of the Detective Police. The results of the Police Commissioner's enquiry have not been known, and the full details of Sunday night's escapades have not yet transpired. It appears from the scanty particulars received last night, that short by after midnight, a number of Pathans or Purdasees besieged the house of a Hindu and took possession of the ground-floor. They carried torch-lights with them. They were armed with heavy clubs and bamboos. The inmates of the house, who were completely taken by surprise, were stricken with terror and ran to the first floor for refuge, after fastening the gates on the staircase. The women began to cry, and the males raised a hue and cry which brought about three policemen on the spot. The policemen were threatened with assault and even murder if they dared to interfere. Being out-numbered, the police were unable to do anything. The dacoits hammered at the doors on the staircase, but without avail. They then tried to set the house on fire and actually burnt some clothes. The scene was a wild one; the inmates of the house being placed in a most dangerous position wept and cried alternately. Stones were pelted at policemen, who were quite unable to cope with the desperate band of dacoits. When the latter saw that their efforts to effect an entrance to the upper-floor were of no avail, they left the place, intimidating and swearing bitterly at the tenants of the house, which is occupied by Mr. Janardan Govind, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay and a son of the late head-clerk in the Police Office. Janardhan used to live in Bombay, but owing to the plague he had gone to live at Worlee with four or five female members of his family. The affair seems incredible, but police enquiries are in progress, and the whole thing will shortly be brought to light, as the Commissioner has lost no time in taking prompt action to thresh out the matter.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The poor residents of Worlee Pacady Road were aroused from their peaceful slumbers during the small hours of yesterday morning by a daring outrage attempted by a gang of Pathans and Purdasees numbering about twenty. The dacoits, who were armed with sticks and carried torches, stormed the house of one Janardhan Govindji Babaji, a clerk of the Bank of Bombay, who resides in a one-storied house at Worlee Pacady Road. The dacoits forced opened the front door of the dwelling, and when the occupier appeared at the window they at once broke down the two Municipal lamps to conceal their faces. The divisional police, under Superintendent Roberts, and the detective police, under Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, have been making rigorous inquiries, but no arrests have been made.

According to the story narrated to the police by Janardhan Govindji, he went to sleep on the upper floor of the house at half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night. About half-past 1 o'clock on the following morning he was aroused by hearing some person or persons hammering at the front door of his house. He got up and went to the window which looks on to the public road and thence saw a number of men standing on the road in front of the house. He believed the men to be Pathans and Purdasees and numbered about twenty. Some of them were armed with big bamboo cudgels, while the others carried torches in their hands. Directly Janardhan peeped his head out of the window, he was pelted by the dacoits. The work of road-metalling has been going on in the locality and the raiding party was amply provided with the missiles which they showered upon the man residing in the house. Janardhan hurriedly closed the front windows, and he, together with other members of the family, shouted out from the back and side windows for assistance. In the meantime the dacoits continued hammering on the front door, which eventually gave way with a smash. They then began to knock at the top door on the staircase, but it refused to yield to their force. An old mallee, who lives close to the house, came out on hearing the alarm to see what the matter was. As soon as he got out on to the road, one of them dealt him a blow with a big stick, fracturing his collar bone. The unfortunate mallee was subsequently removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained. An old woman, who also ventured in a similar way to go to the assistance of Janardhan, was rewarded in the same manner. She was struck with a bamboo stick on her arms, and she had to beat a hasty retreat.

Having effected their entry into the house by breaking the door to pieces, the raiders devoted their attention in trying to force open the trap-door of the staircase. The door was very strongly secured, and the attempt was unsuccessful. Helpless Janardhan implored them for mercy, telling them at the same time that he was a poor man, having no riches either in the shape of jewellery or cash, and that if they succeeded in forcing open the trap-door they would not gain anything. This imploring seems to have produced some effect amongst the members of the gang. They stopped hammering at the trap-door and appeared to be engaged in ransacking the lower portion of the house. A few minutes after 2 o'clock everything was quiet. Janardhan looked out of the front window, and seeing a number of townspeople standing on the road, called them in. A policeman, who had by this time arrived at the spot, entered the house and searched the rooms on the ground-floor, but not a soul was to be found. The complainant then opened the trap door and came down. He found the whole place had been ransacked and turned upside down. The front door had been completely smashed to pieces, and a big copper chatty (tope), valued at Rs. 8 and some pieces of wearing apparel worth Rs. 30 were missing from the house. Superintendent Roberts, of the division, on being apprised of the raid, at once proceeded to the spot. In company with Inspector Mayer they made a thorough search in the field at the back of the house, which forms a portion of the Worlee Flats. As a result of the search the whole of the property with the exception of the copper pot was found lying in the fields.

Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali visited the place and spent the best part of the day in investigating the matter. The raiders seemed to have come from the direction of the Worlee foreshore and made their way back diagonally through the fields, emerging on to the Ferguson Road, where they smashed up two other municipal lamps and disappeared in darkness.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2		27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill		0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	3
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	6	9	96
Total plague deaths to date	46,577	40,502	
Same date last year	14		64

A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE AT LONAULI.

CONSECRATION AND INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAULI was the scene of unusual excitement and stir on Saturday morning last in connection with the consecration and inauguration of a fire-temple built on the Sakar Pathar Road, a short way off from the General Post Office, by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., in honour to the memory of his deceased wife, Bai Jerbai. By his many public and private benefactions, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has established his title to the name of a philanthropist, and the work which he completed on Saturday has added to his claims upon the esteem and gratitude of his co-religionists. On Friday last, a large number of visitors came from Bombay, Poona, and other places to be present at Saturday morning's ceremonies; and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw had made excellent arrangements for their accommodation. The early morning trains on Saturday also brought a complement of visitors to Lonauli. A respectable contribution to the attendance at the ceremonies, both of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, was made by the numerous residents of a charitable institution known as the Bai Bhikaijee J. Mody Parsee Sanitarium, situated near Bhangar Wadi, on a very extensive tract of land, which is at present very ably managed by Mr. Hormusjee N. Ghaswalla, the superintendent of the institution. Thus about a thousand Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen attended at the interesting proceedings of Saturday morning. Among those present were Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Menocherjee, the high priest of the Anjuman or Bhagarsath fire-temple in Bombay, Dastur Menocherjee Jamaspjee, Naib Dastur, Dastur Cursetjee Bejonjee, of the Banajee fire-temple, Naib Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad of Poona, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Adenwalla, Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee, Khan Saheb Cowasjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee, Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, the architect of the building; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Nowrojee H. Cooper, Dr. H. N. Seervai, Messrs. Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit, Nasarwanjee Mancherjee Cama, Jehangir Bhikajee Dalal, P. N. Wadia, Fakirjee Dinshaw, Dr. Eduljee Noshirwanjee, G.G.M.C., Messrs. Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, Dr. Jeejeebhoy P. Nicholson, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Cowasjee Jehangir Mody, Hormusjee N. Ghaswalla, Pestonjee Jahangir Mody, Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra, Messrs. Dinshaw Furdoonjee Moolla, Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Homee Jehangir Mody, Purvezjee Dadabhoy, Perozshaw Dhunjeebhoy Patel and Nowrojee Postwalla. Among the gentler sex much personal esteem and regard were manifested for Bai Bhikaijee J. Mody, the benevolent lady in whose name the Parsee Sanitarium at Lonauli has been founded and whom the sacred character of the day's proceedings had induced to come out of her retirement since the death of her husband, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, and the former owner of the expanse of land on which the fire-temple has been built. In connection with the ceremony she presented to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw an elegant silver vase with a suitable inscription. The poor Hindu residents of Lonauli found much to admire in the superbness of the decorations during the day and brilliance of the illuminations in the evening. Large shamianas had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors, and another one where they were all treated to a good dinner at the expense of Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw. In the afternoon by order of Mr. Cowasjee, Mr. Jehangirjee Framjee Merchant amused the visitors with an exhibition of his graphophone.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, when the shamianas were filled to their utmost capacity by Parsee ladies and gentlemen, the consecration ceremony was performed, with all the solemnity of strict Zoroastrian rites, by Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspjee, who was assisted by Naib Dastur Menocherjee and a number of minor priests. Half an hour later, the *jusson* or grand thanksgiving ceremony was gone through by the same Dastur and priests before silver censers, in which the sacred fire was fed with the most fragrant incenses. There were placed upon the carpetted floor a number of trays, filled with fruits and flowers in season, &c. Photographs of the scenes at the performance of the ceremonies were taken by Mr. Purvezjee Dadabhoy of the Eos Photographic Saloon. Other photographs of the fire-temple premises, and of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's bungalow, situated close by, were taken by Mr. P. Gomes, another photographer.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, a meeting was held in a large shamiana under the presidency of Dastur Kaikhosru Jemasgijee. Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, on behalf of his father, read a letter to the Parsee Community, in which it was stated that he had built the fire-temple in memory of his deceased wife, Bai Jerbai, for the use of the Parsee community of Khandalla and Lonauli, to whom he now formally made it over for all time, appointing Dastur Kaikhosru as the high priest, and Ervad Darab Hormuzd Dastur Meherjee rana as the officiating priest of the fire-temple. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw publicly tendered his thanks to Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree the architect, for his gratuitous services in the building of the temple; and also to Mr. Perozshaw Dhunjeebhoy Patel the contractor who had satisfactorily completed the buildings.

Dastur Kaikhosru thereupon delivered a learned address on the utility of and the necessity among Zoroastrians for fire-temples. Naib Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, of Poona, also delivered a similar address, in which he expressed his opinion that men of wealth might do worse than spend their money in erecting works like fire-temples for the use of their less fortunate co-religionists.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., said he had great pleasure in being chosen as the mouthpiece of the Zoroastrian residents of Khundalla and Lonauli, who had prepared an address congratulating Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw on the completion of his pious work and thanking him for the advantages it placed at their disposal for the performance of sacred rites and ceremonies, for which there existed no facilities in former times. Khundalla and Lonauli, Mr. Murzban said, had a permanent Zoroastrian population of 100 persons and the number was enhanced ten-fold during the season; and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw in building the fire-temple, had supplied a much felt want. He had also agreed, at Mr. Murzban's suggestion, to build a hall on the premises for the use of Zoroastrians in connection with the performance of marriage and "navjot" ceremonies. A committee had also been formed to concert measures for erecting a Tower of Silence for the disposal of the Parsee dead; and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw had generously promised his support to this latter project also. In the address which Mr. Murzban was charged to read to the meeting, reference was made to the various works of beneficence and charity, which had made Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's name a household word in the Zorossrian communities of Bombay, Aden, Zanzibar, Rajkote, Gujerat, Nowshree, &c.

Mr. Murzban enclosed the address in an elegant silver casket, and handed it to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw together with a shawl from the Parsee community of Khundalla and Lonauli.

Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw made a suitable reply to the address. It had been the earnest desire of his deceased wife to build a fire-temple at Lonauli and he felt a melancholy satisfaction in having completed the work which she had so much at heart. What he had done was only a duty by his co-religionists; and he was happy to find that it met with the approval of his co-religionists.

A shower of shawls and silver vases then poured upon Mr. Cowasjee, among which may be mentioned those from Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna, Dastur Kaikhosru, Dastur Hoshang Jamasp of Poona, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Bai Bhikaeejee J. Mody and her sons, who presented shawls and silver bowls; Khan Saheb Cowasjee Hormusjee Dadabhoy Dadachanjee, Sirdar Darabjee Pudumjee, &c. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw presented shawls to Dastur Kaikosru, Dastur Hoshang Jamasp through Naib Dastur Kaikobad, to Dastur Cursetjee Bejonjee, to Naib Dastur Darab Hormuzd Merjeeranu, to Burjorjee Sorabjee Pavri, the family priest, a shawl with a ring; a silver vase to Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, and a valuable ring to Mr. Perozshaw Dhunjibhoy Patel. The party then adjourned to the dinner-tables, where about a thousand guests were treated to a good dinner. The entire buildings were illuminated in the evening. The day was passed as a holiday among the Zoroastrian communities of Khandalla and Lonauli.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

RESUME OF THE MATCHES.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE annual fixture at Lord's between Lancashire and M.C.C. on Thursday and Friday was less interesting than usual. In the first place, the Marylebone club had paid the Lancastrians the poor compliment of placing a weak side in the field, and they made such a poor show in the first innings that the result was practically settled before luncheon. The M.C.C. were got rid of for 89, the Hon. J. S. R. Tufton showing decent form in compiling 22 of them; but not one of the others did anything worthy of note against Briggs and Hallam, who both bowled splendidly, Briggs sticking the batsmen up in quite the old style, and capturing five wickets for 27 runs. Hallam also bowled exceedingly well and never tired, sending down his usual number of maiden overs. When Lancashire went in to bat it was pretty evident the wicket was not to blame, for A. H. Hornby and Ward put on 37 for the first wicket. Young Hornby has greatly improved as a bat and possesses a most correct style, but a little more of his father's energy would be an improvment. Tyldesley made 47, and G. R. Bardswell slashed away in the most approved manner. He also is an improved bat, and should make a lot of runs. Bardswell is just the man to captain Lancashire. Then as a short slip he is second to none, bar, perhaps, Tunnicliffe, and throws his whole heart and energy into the game. Ward played a really good innings for his 118. He gave a couple of chances, it is true, but for the most part his cricket was thoroughly enjoyable, and he appears to be in his best form. M.C.C. looked as if they would rub off the arrears, for Warner scored 33 and Foley 42—both good innings. Chatterton chipped in with 13, and was then completely beaten by a splendid ball from Cuttell, and only A. F. Somerset of the others did anything at all, the side being out for 128, so that Lancashire won by an innings and 82 runs. Mold and Cuttell were the destructive agents at the second attempt, and Mold bowled both fast and well capturing six wickets for 44, whilst Cuttell had four for 28. It was gratifying to Lancastrians to see the four famous bowlers of 1837 in such capital trim.

Warwickshire's first home match was against Leicester. Warwickshire had to deplore the loss of Mr. Bainbridge and Walter Quaife, Leicester had a good side up, despite the absence of Tomlin and Woodcock. Warwickshire have made bad beginnings before but never much worse than on Monday, when that monument of patient defence, Wm. Quaife, had to retire for a couple as soon as Agar started at him. After his experiences against Lancashire one scarcely knew what to expect from the Handsworth Wood amateur, Fishwick, but he played up to his club reputation and got his runs in excellent style. But it was essentially Diver's day, for taking Quaife's place the ex-Surrey player commenced as if he really meant business, giving himself every benefit of his six foot two, and spanking the ball right heartily. By lunch time—after two hours less eight minutes, play—the total had been taken to 175 for two wickets, which must be very nearly a record, I should think, as a start in a first-class match. Of this number Diver had put on 121, having at one period hit Pougher for four three times in succession, all beautifully clean hits. Eventually he ran his score to 184, when Geeson got a slow ball past him, the batsman having tired perceptibly in banging away as he had. For two hours and thirty-five minutes he was batting and those who care for vulgar fractions will find that this was more than a run a minute by the clock. Devey, Lilley, and Law all helped to send the score along, but there was nothing to crack about after Diver's and Fishwick's scores had been deducted, although Dickens did not arrive in time to bat, Leicester's bowling did not seem anything very terrible, although Geeson, who had the best figures, bowled, with plenty of wariness. Next to Diver's splendid exhibition must be placed that of Pougher—who, like the Warwickshire man had been under a cloud for a couple of seasons. In this game he showed that he had recovered all his old form—indeed, I doubt if he has ever batted better than he did at Edgbaston. It was not a tremendous total, 276, for Leicester to go against, but although most of the side got runs, Pougher was the only one to do himself any particular credit.

His was a sound, solid, consistently good effort for 99; he never got into difficulties, and never became random, and every admirer of this popular professional will wish him a long and successful career now that the long lane has been left behind. When either side had completed an innings the visitors found themselves 80 behind, and then little Quaife and Lilley dabbed a few more on at the second attempt, Glover closing the innings when the third wicket fell. There was then little hope of getting Leicestershire out again, and when Knight and Brown stuck together for over an hour for 27 on the afternoon of the third day, all hope of winning the game for Warwickshire departed, a draw being decided upon with 49 up for three wickets, the visitors being at that period 139 behind with six wickets in hand.

When the Australians are with us they generally play the part of Hamlet in the piece, and rather dim the glamour attaching to the county championship. We do not see why they should. From their victory over South of England to the county of Essex was apparently a much simpler task, and yet expectations were sadly belied. During the whole of their last visit they never had to lower their colours to a county. The last time they succumbed to a county team was to Kent in the Canterbury Week in 1893, so that nearly six years have elapsed since the Kangaroo was humiliated as it was on Saturday last. In that year Yorkshire were the first of the counties to beat them, and they were twice conquered by Surrey, their total losses numbering ten. In the tour of 1896 they were never really in danger of going down before a county, so that Essex have made a big departure. On the opening day of the match at Leyton regret was expressed at the enforced absence of Kortright, the loss of whose expresses was generally lamented.

among the knot of Yorkshiremen who were present at Lord's. I refer specially to the match to note with great pleasure the return to bowling form of G. H. Hirst. When he played at Lord's in the Yorkshire and Middlesex match last year Hirst was bowling at his best, but suddenly collapsed, and was found to have sustained a ricked side. That injury practically spoiled his bowling for the rest of the season, besides interfering with his batting. Against Worcester recently he did not bowl at all well, and was the first to admit the fact. At Lord's however, last week he came back to his correct form, taking four wickets for 35 runs in one innings, and seven for 47 in the next, or eleven wickets in the match, at a cost, roughly speaking, of seven runs a wicket. As it was urgently necessary that there should be an improvement in the regular Yorkshire fast bowling upon that seen at Worcester, the change was particularly pleasing to those most closely identified with the team. With the bat G. H. Hirst also gave a taste of his proper quality at Bath. After making his 130 not out at Bradford against Surrey on June 6 and 7 last Hirst never once earned talent money either with bat or ball last season. Last week he earned it with both bat and ball, for he followed up his bowling at Lord's by scoring 84 against Somerset at Bath. A splendid innings it was, too, marred neither by a chance or a bad stroke, and exactly the same remark may be applied to the innings of Denton, whose 67 runs were got in a style that it was quite refreshing to see. These two batsmen scored 115 for their partnership. Singular to state, that was the figure made when Hirst and Wainwright were together at Worcester when things were going so badly with Yorkshire there, but the Bath hitting was the more rapid, the runs being made in less than 50 minutes, against 70 minutes at Worcester. Do the Somerset men butter their fingers when they play Yorkshire? I have a reason for putting the question. On July 22 last at Scarborough F. Stanley Jackson scored an innings of 139 off the Somerset bowling. I can recall now that he was missed at least six times in the innings, but a Somerset man told me at Bath that misses numbered ten. Last week there were again six lives given by the Somerset fielders at Bath to the first four Yorkshire batsmen. Tunnicliffe and F. S. Jackson, were missed twice each, and Brown and F. Mitchell once each, and I calculate that those wickets virtually cost Somerset over 200 runs. They destroyed any chance which might have existed of a good fight being made by Somerset against their opponents. It must be disheartening to bowlers to have chances missed off them in this way, unless they are gifted with a genial and never-desponding disposition like E. J. Tyler.

The season opened at Leicester on Thursday with the return match against Surrey, when an interesting day's cricket was witnessed by 4000 or 5000 spectators. Leicestershire had not started the season at all promisingly, for they were beaten at the Oval by ten wickets and 153 runs, a reverse succeeded by an unfavourable draw against Warwickshire. It was, therefore, all the more refreshing to see the eleven in better form, for although Surrey won the toss and sent the home side to the wickets to bat on a pitch by no means easy, they retained possession for five hours and ran up the very respectable total of 279 runs. Pougher's innings was a very fine effort despite the fact that he met with some luck prior to obtaining 50. His total of 104 was the outcome of two hours and 50 minutes' batting of a high order, his figures including fourteen 4's, mostly hit off Richardson, who, by the way, was making his first appearance for his county this season. The innings opened badly, but when Knight and Wood came together on the second wicket, the pair took a lot of sting out of the Surrey attack. Richardson especially was severely handled, his two wickets costing 78 runs. Leicestershire had a "field day" on Tuesday. Surrey batting the whole of the day, putting together 475 runs for eight wickets. The feature of the innings was the brilliant display of Brockwell who supplemented his recent effort of 102 against Derbyshire by scoring 147 without making a single bad stroke. He was eventually bowled off his pads in trying to turn a ball from Woodcock to leg after a stay of three hours and five minutes. Brockwell's chief hits included eleven 4s and as many 3's. Abel, H. B. Richardson, Hayward, and Hayes also played remarkably fine cricket, but the last-named ought to have been taken at the wicket before he had scored a run. The innings finished early on Saturday for the huge total of 506, so that Leicestershire had to go in a second time with a deficit of 227 runs in order to save a single innings' defeat. The start was none too promising, but after De Trafford had been let off when he had made eleven runs, he hit out brilliantly all round the wicket scoring 56 runs (including ten 4's) in an hour. Rain came to Leicestershire's rescue at ten minutes to five, when with but three wickets in hand the combined total were eight runs short of Surrey's formidable score.

Lord Hawke has raised the question as to whether the two days match between Notts and Worcestershire should count in the first-class averages. In the absence of an official ruling on the point, those gentlemen who undertake the tiresome duty of preparing the averages would probably include the match in the list. The Yorkshire captain on Friday put the matter before Mr. Lacey, the secretary of the M.C.C., who replied that his own opinion did not count, but that he would consult his committee upon the point. It will be advisable to have this done without delay, for the figure fiends are anxious to get to work on the season's statistics.

The state of affairs on the moors begins to engage the active interest of owners and leasees about this period of the year. In Yorkshire the young broods are already hatching out, and the success or otherwise of the coming shooting season depends in very great measure on the climatic conditions experienced during the next few weeks. The burning of the heather was carried out in a very effectual and satisfactory manner both in Scotland and England in fact it is a good many years since the conditions were so favourable for the purpose. The importance of the process can scarcely be overrated. Everyone knows that grouse feed upon heather, and just as cattle will not fatten on coarse, weed-grown pastures, so the grouse do not thrive on long, overgrown plants of heather. It is indeed essential to leave patches of old heather to shelter them from the cold storms of winter, but an ample supply of tender young shoots is equally necessary for their welfare, especially for the young birds. In some seasons the thick matted carpet of vegetation which underlies the heather never becomes thoroughly dry, with the result that the fires run along the surface, leaving the undergrowth untouched and doing harm rather than good. North of the Border the grouse are in splendid plumage, and there has been no whisper of the disease which worked considerable havoc two years ago and was not altogether absent from Scottish moors last season. Although the winter, on the whole, was mild, short spells of cold frosty weather were experienced at frequent intervals, and these had the effect of weeding out pricked or weakly birds while improving the condition of the stronger ones. Nesting is not nearly so forward as at one period it was expected to be. The pairs which had formed during the exceptionally fine weather at the end of February were broken up by the cold storms which arrived late in March. The grouse formed into packs and the process of pairing had to be recommenced. On high ground the young birds will scarcely hatch out before the end of the month, but it is satisfactory to learn that the eggs already deposited present that dark, mottled appearance which denotes strong vitality and is suggestive of strong, healthy broods. The state of the moors at the present time is perfectly satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that fair prospects will not be damaged by the vagaries of our uncertain climate.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD has added to his other gifts to the M'Gill University of Canada a lectureship in mechanics, with a complete staff of assistants and workmen, and also a summer school of mining The value of the endowment is about 80,000l., thus making the donations of Sir William to this university about 600,000l.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT PORBANDAR.

THE 24th May, writes a local correspondent, was a grand day at Porbandar. It was a day on which the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Commemeration Hall was opened by Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar. The foundation stone of the Hall was laid on 22nd June 1897 by His Highness Rana Vikmarji of Porbandar. The building which was erected and completed under the immediate supervision of the State Engineer, Mr. Benson, was very tastefully decorated both inside and outside with flags and buntings of variegated colours for the occasion. The building is a double storied one. The upper storey forms a grand Hall, at the west end of which a large and handsome dais was erected to accommodate grandees. The Hall was nearly full and crowded, the European element at the station and leading and influential people of various communities being present. At the appointed hour Col. and Mrs. Hunter were driven from the Guest House in the State Barouche drawn by four chestnuts with an escort of sowars. On their arrival at the porch a guard of honour presented arms and they were received by Lt.-Col. Snell, the Administrator, H. H. the Rana Saheb, and Kumar Shri Bhavsingji at the entrance to the Hall and were conducted to their seats on the dais, the schoolboys meanwhile singing the National Anthem. On the dais were seated Col. Snell, Kumar Shri, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Benson, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Church, and Rev. Mr. Scott to the right, and H. H. the Rana Sahab, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Snell, Mr. Kincaid, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Rasulkhanji of Batwa and Kumar Shri Vajeyasingji of Porbandar to the left. After the Political Agent had taken his seat, the Administrator read a short address giving the history of works constructed on various Jubilee occasions. The address was translated into Gujrati by the Sir Nyadhish, after which the Political Agent replied in suitable terms in Gujarati and declared the Hall open for use. It may be mentioned that the public library (to be hereafter named Dewji Nankarn and Javersha Hurjivan Library), the museum, and the Municipal offices are to be located in this building which stands prominently on the sea-shore. Attar gulab being distributed a salute of 31 guns was fired.

A very interesting ceremony then took place. The citizens of Porbander raised a subscription for making the present of a gold watch and chain and a silver casket, all worth about Rs. 500, containing an address from the Hindus as well as Mahomedans of Porbandar to the popular, zealous and very energetic Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Hari Shrikrishna Deva, L. M. and S., in recognition of his very valuable services and humane conduct during the outbreak of plague, last year. Colonel Hunter in presenting the gold watch, goshak, &c., &c., personally testified to the deserving of the honour by Dr. Deva, and could not say whom to praise more—the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Deva or the citizens who subscribed for the testimony—for the the former had rendered valuable services, and the latter had shown their sense of appreciation of the exertions of Dr. Deva. Silver watches and poshaks were also provided from the fund to the subordinate staff for zealous and hard work. Contractor Bhaichand and Mistri Luxman also received poshaks.

The same evening the Political Agent opened the Samraj Pir Takya, built for the use of Mahomedan community by rich Memons in Porbandar.

On the 25th of May Gymkhana sports were held in the compound of Shojeshvar Bungalow of Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, the heir apparent. The ground was artistically decorated. The guests having taken seats, a series of sports was gone through. There were nine events for the evening, each having two prizes. The prizes were offered by Kumar Bhavsingji and were distributed to different winners by Mrs. Hunter amid loud cheers.

On the evening of 27th a cricket match was played by the students of the Anglo Vernacular School, the parties being organised by Mr. Kincaid and Mr. Rowland, and after a keenly contested game the latter eleven won the match. Winners were presented by Mrs. Hunter with two cricket bats kindly offered for the purpose by Mrs. Kincaid. After the distribution of prizes, pan and attar, the parties greeted the guests with three loud and ringing cheers who left the shamiana under a shower of flowers. Such a round of pleasant functions greeted the Queen's birthday and the week, and Porbandar was for a time full of gaiety.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE AMEER.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR S. PYNE.

A PRESS representative the other day had an interview with Sir Salter Pyne, who has arrived in England and is rapidly recovering from the effects of the severe illness from which he had been suffering. In reply to questions, Sir Salter Pyne said :—

I have left the service of the Ameer, but contrary to certain statements which have appeared, my relations with him are friendly. I have come to the conclusion that thirteen years is a sufficiently long period to spend in a country like Afghanistan. There are, it is true, certain financial matters outstanding between the Ameer and myself. On my last return to Cabul the Ameer wished me to agree to certain conditions connected with future service with the Government of Afghanistan to which I did not feel justified in consenting. I do not know whether I shall return to Cabul; that will depend upon circumstances. But, at any rate, at present I have determined upon a period of rest after my severe illness and after a long and anxious term of service in Afghanistan.

Asked regarding the Ameer's health, Sir Salter replied :—

In his last letter to me the Ameer said that he was in good health, but in all probability his next illness will prove fatal. For the past five years he has been unable to walk or even stand on his feet. He but rarely leaves his palace, and is never seen in the streets of Cabul. He moves twice a year between his various residences in Cabul and his country gardens a few miles distant from the capital. I do not think the question of succession will give rise to serious trouble, but this will depend upon the length of the Ameer's final illness. If he dies suddenly, as may be expected, the succession will be carried out before the Afghans have had time to form plans of their own. And as Habbibulah Khan, the eldest son, is exceedingly clever and popular, the Afghans may probably accept his rule without much demur. So far as it is possible for an Afghan ruler to deal with the matter, the question of the next occupant of the throne has been practically settled. Habbibulah continually holds durbars in his father's stead, and the Ameer has shown to his eldest son that he will succeed him. In open durbar the Ameer said to Habbibulah :—"You ought to be able to rule this country easily when I am gone, as I have removed every thorn from your path." This, said Sir Salter, is true in a literal sense, One real menace to Afghanistan lies in the presence of Ishak Khan, who is living on the other side of the Oxus, only waiting his opportunity to seize the throne. There is no likelihood of internal trouble in Afghanistan. All the tribes have been subjugated and the leading recalcitrant chiefs removed. The Ameer has really consolidated the country. He holds absolute sway, and has all his people well in hand. The influence of his so-called Ministers is practically nil, and none of his seven or eight Ministers have really any influence over the Ameer. Only two of the Ministers who were in office when I first went to Cabul thirteen years ago are now alive.

Discussing the feeling for Great Britain, Sir Salter Pyne remarked :—

The Afghans generally are now friendly towards us. The animosity against Englishmen, which was formerly universal, is not now apparent. Collectively, if not perhaps individually, the Afghans like the English. With regard to the Ameer and his relations with the Government of India, it would be unwise for me at this moment to say more than that on the whole they are friendly. I wish to say in conclusion—and you will understand that it would be very unwise to discuss this subject freely in the press—that the constant stories of the contemplated despatch of Russian missions to Cabul are purely mythical. All the years I was in Cabul I never saw a Russian emissary. I will not say that the Ameer has not a very high opinion of the might of Russia. He has seen it and realises it. He appreciates the autocratic Russian Government, which naturally appeals to him, while he regards the British humane administration as a sign of weakness. But on questions of policy he fully realises the value of being on good terms with the British.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—For the seat in the Legislative Council in the Northern Division there were three candidates, namely Mr. Goculdas Khandas Parekh, Mr. Lowjee M. Wadia, and Nawabzada Nasrulahkhan. Mr. Wadia retires, and so the contest is between Mr. Parekh and Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, who is very well supported by Hindu Mahomedan and Parsee electors. Mr. Parakh may not keep his seat as easily as is given out by his supporters. *The Praja Bandhu*, the leading Anglo-Vernacular journal in Ahmedabad, recommends the election of Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan.

THE *News Wiener Tagblatt* is informed that during the last few days, efforts were again made by the Vatican to secure the admission of its representative at least to those sittings of the Peace Conference at which the question of arbitration is to be discussed. The attempt proved unsuccessful.

HOW THEY HUNT AT OOTACAMUND.

IN Bombay we ride over the hounds. In Ootacamund they ignore them altogether. Writing from Ootacamund on 1st June, the correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says :—

Hounds met at 7 a.m., at Golf Corner. The morning was a disappointment on the whole. The weather was brilliant, scent good, jacks in plenty, but the sport was anything but of the best, and for this the field was mainly answerable. Never since I began hunting on these Downs have I seen the field behave as they did this morning. Twice they got perfectly demoralised. The first time was when hounds were put into Dairymaid. The jack was viewed by one of the field stealing out of the bottom of the covert and his halloo! was the signal for a general charge. Not much mischief was done, however, till hounds raced their jack into Druid. Then the field, instead of waiting till the jack was clear of the covert, galloped on round and headed him as he was making for the open country left-handed back to Baikie Wood. Through that he went to the Fairlawns Valley, where hounds lost all trace of him in Cairn Hill Preserve. People may argue that though the jack was headed we still had a pretty smart gallop. True, but we found ourselves galloping, every one must admit, in an impossible country. To take a sample of it. After getting out of Baikie Wood, with its network of blue-gum pits and stumps of felled trees, we galloped across a stretch of grass and arrived at the top of a precipice down which it was impossible to do more than walk and, when we reached the bottom, found a stream with boggy banks which did not improve after the first flight of horsemen had gone over, while those who had been patiently waiting their turn were in the end compelled to seek another crossing, and when at last we were over hounds had thrown up. The second offence was when Jackal Covert was being drawn. Hounds succeeded in getting a jack on foot, but directly he faced the open a mighty yell had the inevitable result of heading our quarry back into covert. He tried breaking again at the top and got well away over the hill, but was headed again, this time by some unlucky pedestrians. He made a third and successful attempt and got away towards Governor's Shola, with the field, who evidently considered the pack unnecessary, close to his heels. With no more than one couple of hounds, they galloped recklessly on down the Municipal Valley. It was time indeed to take hounds home, which the Master did when a few couples had been collected.

I might also mention that jostling at crossings is not a game to indulge in too freely. For if you manage to get over safely ten chances to one the person jostled may not. I saw a case of that this morning. A man was ridden off straight into a bad bog, and by a lady too! Fortunately, both he and his mount scrambled out none the worse, but very muddy. That bog I know does not stand tampering with, for on different occasions a collar bone and an arm have been broken in it. The broken collar bone episode gives the name of Rees's Corner to this part of the country, Mr. Rees having come to grief in it. I hope people reading this account will not take umbrage. It is intended only as a warning to reckless riding.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

HIS VISIT TO INDIA AND EXPERIENCES HERE.

DR. J. V. M. in the "Athletic News" writes :—Before Prince Ranjitsinhji went on his Australian tour—which is another way of saying before he went to India to look after his private affairs—I had the honour of laying before the public, through the medium of this paper, the main points of his claim to be Jam of Nowanagar in the Presidency of Bombay. At that time Ranjitsinhji's position was anything but satisfactory. If he failed to obtain his princely heritage, it seemed clear that he would have to abandon his career as a cricketer for something more prosaic, or as all events more profitable. This was naturally a matter of some concern in the cricketing world. Subsequently I had an interview with the Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., Ranjitsinhji's uncle—the interview was published in the "Manchester Evening Chronicle" in the summer of 1897—as to what prospects Ranjitsinhji had in establishing his claim. The outlook then was hopeful, but darkened by many difficulties.

Now, after a season's absence, Ranjitsinhji turns up and takes his old place in the Sussex Eleven. Within a fortnight of his arrival our enterprising friends in Lancashire had him in the North to open the Bolton Cricket Club Bazaar. He then looked handsome and debonnair, as if no Jamship controversy were on his shoulders. The question, however, affecting the welfare and happiness of one of the most brilliant and popular of present-day cricketers the public have a direct and personal interest in it. Are we to congratulate the Prince or are we to commiserate his hard fate, or how stands the situation now? To get this question satisfactorily answered I went in quest of the Prince some days ago.

This led me one afternoon, after many adventures, to Fenner's Ground, the headquarters of 'Varsity Cricket, in Cambridge. Ranji was practising at the nets, and I sat down—like Kipling's time-expired soldier-man—"for to admire and for to see." Presently I grew tired, and yawning, shouted like a Lascar, "Hum deckty hai."

The Prince welcomed me like an old friend. In a twinkling we were in a hansom driving to his old college rooms in Sydney-street. Yes, sad to relate he told me I had grown stouter. I returned the compliment. He is stouter, too, but not very much—not nearly so bad as Harry Furniss's caricature—and I am certain that if he started running and I had to catch him, I should never do it in this world. Well we chatted pleasantly chiefly about India.

You must remember that he was only fifteen when he came to England, and at that age a lad's powers of observation, however smart, are distinctly limited. The India that he knew then was naturally different to the India as he has just seen it after ten years' absence. "Everything," he said, "appeared

STRANGE AND DIFFERENT.

The change, of course, was not so much in the country, but in me, or rather my point of view."

"Oh, yes, I had a very good time of it—very good indeed. You see the Indian people were rather proud of my cricketing, and my own people were very glad to see me, especially my mother."

This last expression conveyed a world of impressions to me. It showed the Western-reared man rather than the Eastern.

"My uncle, Sir Pratap Singh," he went on, "would not hear of me landing in Bombay because of the plague, so I dropped off at Colombo from Australia, and went to Calcutta. From there I went straight off to Simla to join His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Rajinder Singh, that is his name, is, as you know the titular head of the largest Sikh State in India. He is 28 years of age, and a man of handsome appearance, frank and genial in manner, perhaps the greatest sporting Prince in India, most devoted to the Government, popular among his own people, thoroughly familiar with English manners and customs, and generous, hospitable and wealthy. We had never met before, but he took to me at once, and we became good friends; and not only that, but I found that he and I are descended from the same family. His ancestors accepted the Sikh religion, but in other respects we belong to the same stock. His Highness is the finest pig-sticker in India."

"Excepting Sir Pratap Singh," I interrupted.

"My uncle," laughed Ranji, "is, of course,

SECOND TO NONE,

even yet, but you must remember that the Maharaja of Patiala is a younger man and as great an enthusiast. However Rajinder Singh is not only a great pig-sticker and a brilliant polo player, but also a proficient cricketer."

After Ranji had given me his very latest photograph he went on to describe the cricketing and the shooting he enjoyed in company with his newly found relation. He also gave me a charming description of His Highness's palace at Chail, some twenty-two miles from Simla.

"I was also the guest of His Highness Maharaja Raja Sujjan Singh of Rutlam," continued the Prince, "He is a son of one of my cousins, is nineteen or twenty, was recently invested with power, and is a keen cricketer. He is a brilliant hitter. It was while staying with him that I went panther shooting."

"And how did you like that?"

"It was not so exciting as one would think," was the unexpected reply. Apparently the Prince thinks there is more fun in circumventing a wily bowler than a prowling panther.

"By the bye, Prince," I asked, "can you explain why you made

SUCH POOR SCORES IN INDIA,

and why you were so successful as a bowler?"

"I have a theory," he laughed, "but I mustn't expound it. Let me say generally that the Indian pitches are very different to ours, and certainly the Indian cricketers are very keen in getting you out. As for the bowling—well, perhaps the Indian batsmen could not resist my artifices as English batsmen can."

"And perhaps your heart wasn't in Indian cricket?"

"You are quite right; it wasn't. I had other thing to thinks of, and would not have taken up cricket as much as I did but for the Maharaja of Patiala."

Ranji is not sure whether an Indian team will i its this country just yet. He rather fancies they will wait to see how they get on against the team he intends taking out to India at the end of the present season.

"Can you explain," I asked him, "why the Government should be so indifferent?"

"I cannot. In the whole proceedings I have been completely ignored. That is the most galling feature of the case. My theory is that the Jam has represented to the Government that Janbi was his Rani in the proper acceptation of the term. If that were so—which it is most emphatically not—Jasvantsingji would assuredly be the rightful heir, and I would have no claim except to such allowance as my contract entitles me to. I take it that the Supreme Government, having acted upon the assurances of the Jam, and somewhat hastily, is now averse to re-opening the question. However this may be, I do say that I am entitled to a fair and formal inquiry. If the Government has acted upon information bearing on facts, of which neither myself nor my relations are aware, then it is only just—and it can do no possible harm—if we are told what those facts and information were. If, on the other hand, an injustice has been done to me in the manner I suggest, it is surely right that restitution should be made.

"These considerations, which have the entire approval of my uncle, Sir Pratap Singh, who has really been more than a father to me, led me to go out to India and gather the necessary documents in support of my claim. I have embodied these and the full statement of my adoption as heir to the State of Nowanagar in the form of a memorial to the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India. The memorial has gone through the proper channels—that is through the Political Agent to the Indian Government, and from the Indian Government it has been forwarded to London. About a fortnight ago it reached Lord George Hamilton. And now I am here in case he will be gracious enough to give me a personal interview in support of my petition, and in the event of everything being in right order grant the Inquiry I desire."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a similar shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·545	Calm	2	110·6	78·1	27	...	0·00	—0·03
Sirsa	29·583	SW	7	109·3	78·1	13	...	...	...
Delhi	29·573	NW	7	109·2	84·9	23	...	0·00	—·716
Agra	29·568	SW	6	111·0	84·4	29	...	0·00	—0·05
Gwalior	29·546	NNW	6	112·0	82·8	24	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·530	WNW	4	110·6	78·3	16	...	0·00	—0·20
Jhansi	29·590	NW	5	111·8	82·2	21	...	0·00	—0·22
Jacobabad	29·558	Calm	4	114·7	77·6	39	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·661	WSW	11	96·3	79·4	61	...	0·00	0·01
Jeypore	29·630	WNW	6	107·1	73·9	28	...	0·00	—0·04
Ajmere	29·653	W	10	103·4	85·5	35	...	0·00	—0·05
Deesa	29·697	W	6	102·1	85·5	59	...	0·00	—0·03
Ahmedabad	29·703	WNW	4	104·2	87·1	53	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·684	W	15	97·3	76·9	53	...	0·00	—0·03
Jamnagar	29·716	WSW	18	96·1	77·2	61	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·711	W	11	101·9	76·6	71	...	0·00	—0·20
Bhavnagar	29·693	W	12	103·1	80·8	60	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·718	W	9	89·1	80·6	77	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·653	NW	11	103·0	81·5	54	...	0·00	—0·13
Indore	29·665	NW	9	102·1	80·1	55	...	0·00	—0·46
Saugor	29·598	WNW	5	107·3	85·1	34	...	0·00	—0·16
Jubulpore	29·569	SW	4	109·0	80·6	22	...	0·00	—0·38
Hoshangabad	29·628	NW	2	110·5	91·3	42	...	0·00	—0·43
Khandwa	29·667	NW	12	106·2	80·1	39	...	0·00	—0·40
Raipur	29·586	E	4	111·3	89·4	31	...	0·00	—0·39
Nagpur	29·552	Calm	6	114·2	84·0	23	...	0·00	—0·38
Amraoti	29·572	N	8	110·4	85·7	31	...	0·00	—0·58
Akola	29·616	NW	13	109·6	85·7	37	...	0·00	—0·48
Surat	29·722	SW	6	94·2	80·1	67	...	0·00	—0·39
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·766	WSW	7	90·3	82·3	72	...	0·00	—1·80
Poona	29·741	WNW	17	95·5	70·9	60	...	0·00	—0·82
Ahmednagar	29·717	W	5	98·9	75·4	56	0·12	0·12	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	102·0	79·2	37	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·708	W	9	101·7	78·9	51	...	0·00	—0·33
Mahagiri	29·750	W	7	102·4	78·3	45	...	0·00	—4·02
Belgaum	29·709	W	14	88·3	69·3	88	1·50	1·50	—4·57
Goa	29·742	N	6	90·0	77·4	87	0·38	0·51	...
Karwar	29·737	SW	4	86·2	76·5	92	1·80	2·05	—3·58
Mangalore	29·772	S	7	87·4	76·4	86	0·15	0·15	—4·90
Calicut	29·810	SSW	15	85·2	74·3	86	1·50	1·79	—2·84
Cochin	29·823	SSW	F	85·5	72·2	82	0·77	3·60	—0·55
Bangalore	29·765	WSW	11	90·8	67·3	73	0·23	0·26	—0·67
Secunderabad	29·636	W	12	102·7	78·4	58	0·04	0·01	—0·66
Masulipatam	29·610	SSE	10	103·7	84·0	80	...	...	—0·64
Bellary	29·705	WNW	10	101·2	76·8	43	...	...	—0·36
Cuddapah	29·690	NW	G	103·2	82·9	53	...	0·00	—0·78
Madras	29·668	NW	9	102·0	83·0	67	...	0·00	—0·34
Coimbatore	29·770	W	8	90·9	75·6	66	...	0·00	—0·27
Trichinopoly	29·730	W	12	98·1	79·8	65	...	0·00	—0·26
Negapatam	29·704	SW	18	97·5	79·9	59	...	0·00	—0·27
Colombo	29·619	SSW	14	84·5	74·0	83	1·29	2·25	—0·48
Aden	29·729	SW	8	93·8	83·3	63	...	...	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L, Light, M, Moderate, F, Fresh, S, Strong, H, Heavy.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes have been irregular and show a brisk rise at Cochin, Calicut, Raipur and Karachi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 2 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 16 at Ajmere, Indore, Belgaum and Bangalore, and 14 at Khandwa, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Trichinopoly.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minimum is 5° to 7° at Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show local rises and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at most of the stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·80"), Calicut and Belgaum (1.50") and Colombo (1·29"); light to moderate showers at Ahmednagar, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Bangalore and a few drops at Secunderabad.

Winds are southerly or south-westerly on the Malabar Coast and the sea is very rough at Cochin and rough at Calicut. The gradients is about normal on the Malabar Coast and conditions are very favourable for rain. The isobars indicate that the monsoon continue to advance north of the Equator and in its front the weather to the westwards or south westwards of Calicut is squally, rainy and unsettled. On the West Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Goa the winds is northerly and thunderstorms with rain are to be expected at or about Karwar and Belgaum. The weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

MONDAY: The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been slight or small, and the general conditions are very similar to those of the past two days. Pressure is highover Malabar, Ceylon and southeast of the Bay, while it is lowest over the north-west of the Punjab, and relatively low within a band running south-eastward down the North Gangetic Plain. The wind directions are similar to those reported yesterday, but along the west coast the winds are slightly more normal. The force is, however, very low at Bombay, and only slightly above the average at Colombo. The weather remains cloudy and showery over Burma, Assam and North Bengal, the heaviest rainfall amounts being nearly three inches at Dhubri, and over one inch at Tangboo, Lashio, Bhamo and Jalpaiguri. On the other hand over the West Coast there has been a considerable increase in the amount and extent of rainfall, while the sea at the same time has become rough, so that the general conditions are less unfavourable than they were yesterday along the West Coast. The temperature exceeds the normal except over North Bombay, the South Punjab and Upper Burma, where it is low. The highest maximum reported is 114·7 deurees at Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·722
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 158

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A BIT OF THE TRUTH.

THE most pertinent and startling question ever asked is this :—"What is truth?"

A Roman Governor propounded it once, under circumstances which greatly worried and perplexed his official mind. And he was not the first man or the last—not by myriads. So far as I know there has been no satisfactory answer. Some people (radicals and come-outers of various sorts) fancy that in this, the tail end of a rather braggart and conceited century, they have flushed a fair-sized covey of truths by firing speculative shotguns into every wayside bush and bog.

But have they done it? No, gentle reader, no. They have put up crows and sparrows, the same crows that picked the bones of the cave dwellers, and the same sparrows that sold two for a farthing in the time of Pilate. There were plenty of fools of old, and there are plenty now. The ancient doctors, indeed, prescribed some horrible stuffs as medicine :—they used electuaries of viper's flesh and recommended pomegranate seeds for toothache because those seeds resemble human teeth. Very shallow and silly, to be sure, this sounds to us. But if you wanted to find things that come very near matching them in modern practice, I could show you where to look. On my table I have a list of about 300 new "remedies" introduced to a suffering world within the past twelve month. Must be some good once among them, do you say Possibly. Time will tell. Meanwhile let us stick to whatever we are sure of. We learn how to cure diseases, said Celsus, "by experience, not by reasoning."

"Some of the greatest truths in medicine, said a learned Scotch doctor, "came by the humblest means; not by syntheises or venesection, but by the observations of peasants and the experiments of motherly women."

Concerning a medicine discovered by one such woman, thousands of stories have been told and letters written. Hear is an example :—

"For many years I have suffered from indigestion and weakness. I seemed to have no energy for anything. I had a poor appetite, and what little food I ate caused me violent pains at the chest and between the shoulders. Frequently I had attacks of giddiness and when I stooped I suffered from an unnatural rush of blood to the head. The pain which I was called upon to bear was often very severe; it affected all parts of my body, and at night I got little proper and refreshing sleep on account of it.

"As time went on and the complaint grew fixed upon me, I came to be exceedingly weak, and now again was obliged to take to my bed. I lost flesh and became quite thin, living, as I did, only on milk, beef tea, and other kinds of liquid food. It will be understood, of course that I had medical care, besides attending the South London Dispensary. Yet I received no benefit from what was done for me.

"It

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The rapid system of telegraphy invented by Crehore and Squire to which we have before alluded was recently tried between Fort Myer, Virginia, and the War Department, Washington. Kipling's "White Man's Burden" was sent to and fro during an hour, and it appeared that in this time 120,000 words were telegraphed, that is to say 2,000 words a minute. The system has done 3,000 words a minute through the comparatively short cable from Canso to New York. It consists in using "double current" signals, that is to say not the "dots" and "dashes" of the Morse telegraph, which are made by the same pole of the battary applied for a shorter or longer time, but by applying the opposite poles of the battery, that is to say, positive and negative currents for an equal time. These have to be received at the far station by a "polarised relay," which causes them to record their arrival on a revolving photographic plate.

This "polarised relay" is not of the ordinary kind, but is based on Faraday's discovery that a ray of polarised light is turned through an angle by magnetism. A ray of polarised light passes through the hollow of an electro-magnetic coil in circuit with the telegraph line, and when the signal currents magnetise the coil the ray is twisted to one side or the other and marks its movement on a running band of photographic film.

In a circular Surgeon-General Colar of the German Army directs the heads of garrison hospitals to clean bed linen in future by adding petroleum to the water as well as soap and soda. There should be as many grammes of it as there are litres of water in the tub. The petroleum makes the washing easier, saves the soap, and disinfects the linen.

In the "Hygienische Rundschau" Herr P. Degener shows that aluminium cooking utensils may be injurious to the health under certain conditions. Weak acid attack them slightly, but acetic acid, sulphur dioxide, or even alum quickly attack them if sodium chloride, (common salt) is present. Nevertheless more proof is required before we can say what aluminium salts impair digestion. Alum springs are sometimes beneficial to the health.

The medical department of the John Hopkins University have sent a party to Manila to study the tropical diseases there during the hot season. It includes Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. L. F. Barker.

The phenomenon of rapid rivers bending and bursting the ice over them occurs on the Upper Missouri as well as in Siberia, and if we are not mistaken in the North-western parts of Canada. "Airholes" are frozen over during severe cold, and the rapid current pressing on the air causes a "blow out," which is often accompanied by a loud report. Sometimes the "blow out" removes a sheet of ice 100 feet in diameter and over two feet thick. Blocks of ice several feet wide are thrown 200 or 300 feet, and smaller fragments 1,000 feet or more. It is probable that the heat of the sun by expanding the air, as well as the pressure of the water, contributes to the effect. A large blow out occurred at noon in January, 1893, on the Missouri, 100 miles above Yankton, Dakota, not long after a steamer had passed over the spot with a load of green cord wood, and weighing five tons or so, without suspecting any danger.

A Canadian has introduced an acetylene gas locomotive headlight. A cylindrical cast iron generator, five by twelve inches, holds 10lbs. of carbide, and the water to decompose it and produce the gas, which is led by a pipe to a burner in front of a reflector.

It is an old remark that most suicides occur in summer. In Italy, France, Roumania, Saxony, Prussia, Denmark, statistics prove that self slaughter is most prevalent in May, June, and July. In Spain and Sweden, the fatal months are April, May, June. In Finland they are May, June, August; in Japan, May, July, August; in Norway, May, June, September. The minima of suicides occur in November, December, January, and February.

In "The Globe" of the 15th ult. we quoted an article from "Science Siftings," in which the writer stated that when the new moon rested on her back wet weather was sure for nearly a week, but that when she rested on one horn with her back to the west it would be fine. Colonel Watson, F. R. A. S., writes to point out that the posture of the new moon has no connection with the weather, but depends on her position on the ecliptic and on her latitude north or south of it. The greater her latitude above the ecliptic the more will she rest on her back in the spring months, but as the year advances this angle decreases. Anyone can determine in advance the position of the new moon's horns for any time and place with the help of a celestial globe and the "Nautical Almanac."

Thermometers for very low temperatures can be filled with petroleum ether, which freezes at 310 deg. Fahrenheit (190 deg. centigrade).

Mr. A. B. Walker will sail from St. Johns, Newfoundland, shortly, in the Dundee, steam whaler, with a party of scientific men from the Smithsonian Institute, to cruise in Arctic waters and, if possible, reach Lieutenant Peary in Robeson's Channel.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes read a paper on the "Winter Solstice Altars at Hano," a Tewan pueblo or communal settlement in Tusayan, Arizona. These pueblo dwellers are evidently the remains of a prehistoric people of the region antedating the intrusion of wandering Utes, Apaches, and Navajos, their enemies. From the 15th to the 17th centuries the aboriginal folk were concentrated in certain localities of which Tusyan received those of the district between the Mojollones mountains and the Utah frontier. Hano is a village built by the Tewan warriors of New Mexico, who were called by the Welpi pueblo to help in resisting the Utes. It is situated on a mesa or table rock which is also the home of the Walpi. At the winter solstice they have a sacred rite in which a clay image of the Great Snake, rain-cloud symbols, gaming implements, puma claws, &c., figure. Behind the altar is the imitation of a ladder called the "Sun ladder" to help the sun, who is weary at this time of year, but through magic retakes his power and climbs the sky.

The meteorological establishment of Zikawai, near Shanghai, formerly so ably controlled by the Reverend Father Deschevreus, who is now engaged in meteorological work in the Channel Islands, is to be enlarged into an astronomical observatory as well. The meteorological department is under Father Aloys Froc, and the astronomical will be directed by Father Robert de Beaurepaire, assisted by another Frenchman, and a German. The telescope has been constructed by Gautier, of Paris, and will be one of the most powerful in the Far East. The observatory has rendered valuable services to navigation in the China Seas.

The "Scientific Alliance of New York," for the affiliation of the American learned societies, continues to prosper. Mrs. Esther Herrman has given 10,000 dollars towards providing a home for the new body, which numbers over 1,000 members.

Great discoverers or inventors have generally their forerunner. Darwin had Robert Chambers, Goethe, and Lamarck. Edison had Humphrey Davy and M Cros among others. Pasteur, it seems, had Dr. Jean Hemeall, of La Test, who applied the principles of microbic disease 40 years before him and is to be honoured with a monument.

A Spinoza Museum has been opened in the house where the famous Hebrew philosopher lived and polished lenses for his bread at Rhynsburg, near Leyder. The house has been restored in the 17th century style.

The Electrical Exhibition at Como will be very fine, and the authorities have collected a pictorial album of the most eminent electricians of the day. Among those who intend to visit it is Professor Hughes, whose discoveries in Hertzian waves and wireless telegraphy, modestly kept back for nearly twenty years out of deference to the scientific opinion of the former President and Secretaries of the Royal Society, but now revealed, will make him a "lion" of unusual interest. While upon this subject we may mention that Captain Jackson has been making experiments on wireless telegraphy in the Navy for some years past.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

FINAL General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop, 1898-99.—The conditions for the successful growth of wheat were on the whole very favourable in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, and in those tracts the yield of the harvest exceeded the good returns of 1898 and were greatly in excess of the average of recent years affected as this was by consecutive bad seasons. These good conditions, however, did not extend to the Pujab. In that province the season was pronouncedly adverse, insufficient rain which injured the crop being followed by unusually hard frosts, then by rust and insects, and finally storms and high winds when the grain was on the threshing-floors. The outcome was a yield much smaller than would have been taken from the area sown in a good season, the crop on land not protected by irrigation sustaining great injury. In the adjacent province of Sind also the deficiency in the inundation, resulting from the absence of rain, led to similar results.

In Central and Western India too the conditions were generally not favourable to the reaping of a fine wheat harvest. Over most part of this region the rain which enabled sowings to be made held off thereafter, or the monsoon ended too soon, and the drought interfered seriously with the progress of growth. From a great many places too reports have been received of injury caused by rust and rats, as well as by frost. In Bombay rain in September and good rain in the winter restored the position and the yield was good, but in the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest was very poor.

In the principal wheat-producing provinces the quantity harvested compares as follows with the harvest of 1898 (in tons):

	1898.	1899.
Punjab	2,359,000	1,978,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,774,000	1,850,000
Bombay and Sind ...	805,000	734,000
Bengal	533,000	667,000
Central Provinces ..	513,000	456,000

The total area and yield of all the reporting provinces are estimated at:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97 ..	23,936,100	5,926,500
1897-98 ..	22,771,000	6,643,300
1898-99 ..	22,360,000	6,39,100

In the Panjab the climatic conditions were on the whole not favourable. The late arrival of the monsoon of 1898 delayed the preparation of the soil, thereafter the railfall in August was deficient and retarded sowings, while there was but little rain in the succeeding months, except in September, and consequently great injury was done to the crop on lands not under irrigation. The injury was increased by a cold wave in January which retarded growth and by rust and insects. Finally, storms and high winds in May damaged the grain on the threshing-floors.

As in 1897 the area sown was almost the same on irrigated as on unirrigated land. Though the area cropped was slightly smaller than that of 1898, it was larger than the average of the last five years. Indeed, the area cropped in 1894 and 1895 was the largest on record, and following these are the areas cropped in 1898 and 1899. The Director of the provincial Agricultural Department brings to notice the great increase in the cultivation of wheat in the district of Jhang since the opening of the Chenab Canal: it has risen from 253,000 acres in 1895 to 413,000 acres in 1899.

But though the area cropped was but little less than in 1898, the adverse character of the season is apparent in the yield which was substantially smaller than in 1898. The smaller yield was mainly on unirrigated land where sowings were made late and did not receive sufficient rain afterwards:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97 ...	7,362,840	2,151,995
1897-98 ...	8,013,800	2,458,975
1898-99 ...	7,729,200	1,977,777

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the season was in the main very favourable. The monsoon was late and the rain very irregular and unevenly distributed but it was abundant, and the soil was carefully prepared in the intervals of dry weather and had sufficient moisture at sowing time, except in double-cropped areas which had to be irrigated for sowings. The winter rains were timely and sufficient and of great value to the crop.

A wider area was put under wheat, and the yield, though the crop was injured in places by frost, rats, and high winds, was larger than last year and much larger than the average:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97 ...	4,352,920	1,433,170
1897-98 ...	4,437,351	1,713,488
1898-99 ...	4,810,776	1,808,516

In Bengal the season was uniformly favourable. The monsoon rain was heavy, and the early subsidence of the floods left a deposit of silt which was useful to cultivation. The winter rain also was of great benefit.

Both area and yield were larger than in 1898 and than the average, but the increase in the yield was proportionately much larger, owing to the favourable conditions, than the area:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	1,483,700	444,500
1897-98	1,569,500	592,600
1898-99	1,594,600	666,800

In the Central Provinces the seasonal conditions were unfavourable. The heavy rain of 1898 interfered with the preparation of the soil, and the sudden cessation of the monsoon in the second half of September retarded sowings and produced defective germination. No rain fell until February when it could not be expected to benifit a crop which had withered for want of moisture. Injury by hail and frost is also reported from some of the northern districts. The wheat area, though larger than in the preceding year, was smaller than the average, and the yield is relatively small:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1895-97	3,245,107	480,794
1897-98	2,1 1,7.4	543, 95
1898-99	2,521,472	438,642

In Bombay the season was not on the whole favourable. The seasonable and sufficient rain which fell when the seed was being sown was interrupted later and sowings were delayed, and it was not until September that rain fell again in quantity and improved prospects. The winter rains were also of benefit.

In Gujarat insufficient rain curtailed sowings and the crop suffered in places from lack of moisture, excessive cold, frost, and rust. In the Deccan and the Karnatak the conditions were favourable, though the crop on unirrigated land suffered from the absence of rain after sowing. On irrigated land conditions were fairly good. In Sind, except in Thar and Parker, the season was decidedly bad, and sowings were restricted owing to insufficient inundation and scanty rainfall.

The total area sown with wheat was smaller than in the preceding year and the average. The yield was also less than that of 1897-98, but was up to the average:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	788,930	734,477
1897-98	2,396,433	893,074
1898-99	2,490,974	733,679

In Berar there was an average fall of rain and the season was not unfavourable at sowing time, but the sudden cessation of the monsoon towards the end of September and the failure of the winter rains left insufficient moisture for the full development of the plants and the grain was ill matured and small. The area under wheat, though larger than in the preceding year, was 45 per cent below the average. The yield was about one-third of the average.

	Acres	Tons.
Average of five years. ending 1896-97 ..	787,953	52,668
1897-98 ..	390,378	25,511
1898-99 ..	436,392	21,892

In the Nizam's Territory the rains which followed sowings were generally favourable, but when the plants were arriving at maturity, rates infested the fields in various places. An increased area was shown, but the yield, though larger than that of 1898, was much below the average:—

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1897-98	1,121,851	47,020
1897-98	1,091,595	33,170
1898-99	1,196,520	37,225

The reports received from Central India are not complete. The figures of area and yield, as far as reported, are:—

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	1,493,251	253,314
1897-98	1,212,832	240, 02
1898-99	,277,489	241,920

In Rajputana from which also complete returns have not been received, the figures of area and yield are:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	1,395,623	318,220
1897-98	1,183,233	232,935
1898-99	1 109,214	92,434

Speculative activity in the United States maintained the price of wheat at a comparatively high level for some time in 1898, and the excellent crop harvested in India in the spring enabled the owners of the grain to put it on the market in large quantities at very profitable rates. The exports of wheat during the official year 1898-99 were, as a consequence, much larger, approximating to a million tons, than they had been since the Russian famine swelled the demand for Indian wheat in 1891. It is unlikely that they will be at all so large during the present year, for London prices have receded to the low level which prevailed for years before the sudden rise of last year. Prices have also receded in India, and in the absence of an unusual demand for export, and assuming that the monsoon will be favourable, it is probable that the level will continue low.

The exports of wheat to foreign countries during each of the last five years were (in tons):

1894-95	344,330
1895-96	500,145
1896-97	95,928
1897-98	119,630
1898-99	976,187

OILSEEDS.

[Final General Memorandum on the Oilseeds Crop, 1898-99:—

Of Northern India it may be said that the oilseed harvest was good in Bengal alone. In that province both linseed and rapeseed did very well under the influence of excellent seasonal conditions and the crop of both was relatively large. In Assam the mustard crop was not good. Proceeding westward, the reports from the North-Western Provinces say that the conditions at sowing time were such as to lead to a contraction in the area placed under these seeds (sown by themselves), and though the crop on the whole did well enough, except for some injury to rapeseed from the unusually hard frosts of the winter, the yield to the acre was much smaller than in 1898. A larger area was covered by these seeds grown with other crops, but here also the yield left something to be desired, especially in the case of rapeseed. In the Panjab the condition of the rapeseed crop was still worse, the area sown being greatly reduced owing to insufficient rain when sowings were about to be made, and the yield was smaller in even greater proportion than the reduced area, the crop being injured by drought when maturing. In the adjacent province of Sind the conditions of the Punjab rapeseed crop repeated themselves as the result of a poor inundation.

In Central and Western India the harvest was on the whole much worse than in Northern India. In the Central Provinces, though a larger area was sown, the season was adverse and the yield relatively small. The results were also very poor in Bombay, and still more so in Berar and the Nizam's Territory.

The area and yield are, approximately, for all the reporting provinces:

	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	7,385,000	331,000	11,581,000	818,000
1897-98	6,112,0.0	446,000	12,203,000	1,119,0.0
1898-99	6,398,000	421,0.0	11,763,000	980,000

The yield of both seeds in 1898 was unusually good, a feature which is known to follow a prolonged drought during which the land has been at rest. The crop just reaped was not so good, and though it was much better than the average, it must be noted that the average is that of a period containing a series of bad seasons.

The following paragraphs summarie the provincial reports: In the Punjab the season was even more unfavourable for rapeseed than it was for wheat, insufficient rain at sowing time and drought when the crop was maturing doing great damage. The area sown with rapeseed is now estimated at but little more than half the area of last year and it is also smaller than the average; the yield was also extremely low:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five yrs ending 1896-97	708,500	89,189
1897-98	1,172,300	142,115
1898-99	582,600	56,041

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excessive moisture at sowing time caused by the heavy autumn rain, and the substitution of food-grains for other crops, led to a contraction in the area placed under both linseed and rapeseed. The winter rain however, was seasonable, and though rapeseed was damaged by frost in places, both crops on the whole did fairly well. The area under linsed and rapeseed (sown unmixed) was smaller than in 1897-98 and than the average. The yield of linseed was much smaller than the exceptionally good harvest of 1897-98, but it was materially in excess of the average.

In Bengal the conditions of the season were generally favourable, the moisture in the soil resulting from the autumn rain, and the silt left in many places after the early subsidence of the floods in September, being beneficial to the crop. The yield of linseed, as well as of rape and mustard, was large.

In Assam the sowing of mustard was restricted owing to the late subsidence of the floods, and the yield was also very small:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 189 -97	163,518	34,199
1897-98	167,208	31,578
1898-99	131,855	21,891

In the Central Provinces the season was not favourable. Though germination was not so defective as in the case of wheat, the young plants on the lighter soils and on slopes withered in the drought and heat of November and December. Injury was also caused by frost and cloudy weather to linseed on low lying lands in some of the northern districts. The area sown was larger than in 1897-98, but greatly below the average, and the yield was poor:

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	1,186,039	74,703
1897-98	683,728	69,783
1898-99	83..733	58 393

In Bombay sowings of linseed were restricted, owing partly to the cultivation of other crops and partly to the unfavourable character of the season. In Khandesh the rain at sowing time was seasonable and sufficient, and in Dharwar it was excessive; but elsewhere in the Deccan and the Karnatak the late rains were insufficient and the crop suffered from deficient moisture. It was also injured in places by wind and insects.

Rapeseed did worse than linseed. Sowings were restricted in Native Gujarat (except in Baroda) in consequence of insufficient rain, while in the British districts sufficient moisture in the soil and favourable winter rains stimulated larger sowings. The total area and yield, however, were low, the yield disproportionately so.

In Sind, as the result of a low inundation, there was a very great contraction in the area placed under rapeseed. The crop was also injured by frost in some places, and the yield was very small.

The totai yield for Bombay and Sind is (in tons):

	Linsed.	Rapeseed.
Average of five years ending 1896-97	32,810	29,216
1-97-98	23,646	41,657
1898-99	18,017	17,969

In Berar the monsoon was favourable and sowings were conducted under seasonable conditions. But the crop suffered from lack of moisture owing to the dry time following the failure of the late rains. The area under linseed was the lowest on record, and the yield was 60 per cent below the average:

Average of five years ending 189 -97	...	406,733	19,055
1897-98	..	1,40,472	10,405
1898-99	..	171 055	7,683

In the Nizam's Territorry both the area under linseed and its yield were smaller than last year, but larger than the average. Mustard and rapeseed did well, but these form a small crop:

	Linseed.		Mustard and Rapeseed.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
1896-97.....	324 5	11,355	1,994	73
1897-98.....	434,030	15,141	3,828	140
1898-99.....	427,015	14,922	8,796	340

The quantity of linseed and rapeseed exported to foreign countries in each of the last six years was (in tons):

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1893-94.....	512,359	362,954
1894-95.....	450,819	237,6 4
1895-96.....	287,129	112,490
1896-97.....	267,578	94,160
1897-98.....	234,170	177,993
1898-99.....	441,342	229,443

These figures indicate a large, though not complete, recovery from the effects of three consecutive bad seasons.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ADVENTURE OF KAREN HUNTERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Myaungmya to the *Rangoon Gazette* tells of a daring exploit by Karen hunters:—A regular hunting tragedy took place at Myaungmya a few days ago. A farmer of the neighbourhood was visited by a huge tiger which killed one of his cattle and ate part of it. Two Christian Karens of the place, Shan Gyi and his brother-in-law, Kyaw Ya, both known as intrepid huntsmen, set out for the spot, where the partly eaten calf was still lying, armed with no other weapon than an old gun. They erected a small platform, on the top of which they awaited the animal. Soon after, the tiger made his appearance and not seeing the hunters, was about to partake of a hearty dinner when Shan Gyi fired and bowled him over. The brute, however, got up again and retired slowly. The two hunters followed quickly, and when near Shan Gyi pulled the trigger but the gun missed fire. He quickly put in another cartridge, but before he had time to fire, the beast was upon him and knocked him down, Kyaw Ya, though unarmed, sprang upon the animal, which turned on him and mauled him. Kyaw Ya managed to seize the animal by the tongue and held on firmly. Shan Gyi, thus realesed, although severely wounded in several places, tried to cut the tiger's throat with a small knife he had, but failed. He then clubbed the animal with his gun, but the weapon was soon smashed. It is impossible to say how the contest would have ended, had not some men who had heard the report of the gun, come on the scene and despatched the tiger. The two brave hunters were then taken to the Myaungmya Hospital where they now are in a rather bad state. Their lives, however, are not despaired of.

The moral our correspondent draws from this is: Let Government give a good rifle to Karens of this stamp, and these brave fellows will not, like some policemen the other day, require forty rounds of ammunition to despatch a wild beast. It would also be a great boon to cultivators who suffer heavily from the damage caused to their crops and their herds by tigers, wild pig and other animals.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimeam hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish m dal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, if other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

"WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS A BOX."

Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and ascertain therefrom which of the 47 Remedies you require.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATIC CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S NERVE CURE stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.

MUNYON'S CATARRH REMEDIES seldom fail. The Catarrh Cure—price One Rupee—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price One Rupee—cleanse and heal the parts.

MUNYON'S ASTHMA REMEDIES relieve in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

MUNYON'S VITALIZER, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. Price Four Rupees.

A separate cure for each disease.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.
Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DAHA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—ROSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE LITTLE SOLDIERS IN YOUR BLOOD.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER — Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation. THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES. THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use. — CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

"G. B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOOD BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you: but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For biliousness take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with AYER'S Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India, *If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from*
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Grand Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
on 19 June, 2017

DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD DISTILLERIES.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János" :—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to
The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MOLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING "BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola" AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

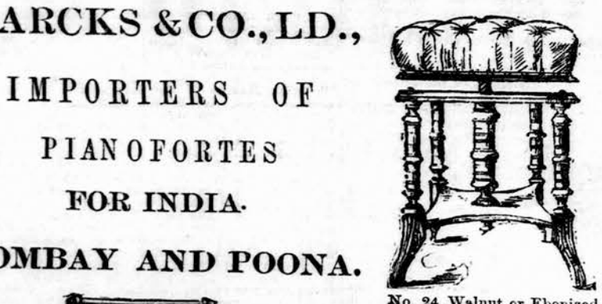
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES FOR INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

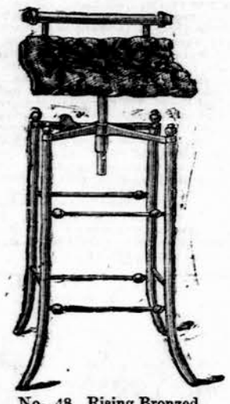
-No. 20.



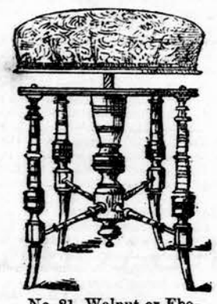
No. 24, Walnut or Ebonized Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

No. 20, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.

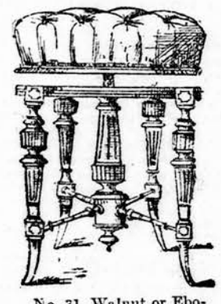
No. 27, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.



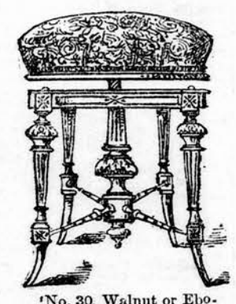
No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.
Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.



No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.



No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.

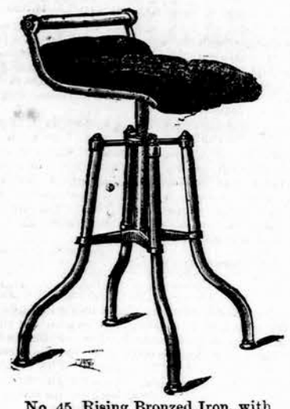
MUSIC STOOLS.

Guaranteed English Manufacture.

The following Stools are all made of the very best seasoned materials, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular:—

No 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 34.

No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.



No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30.
Brass, do. do. „ 40.

No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
Brass, do. do. „ 34.

No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 90, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.